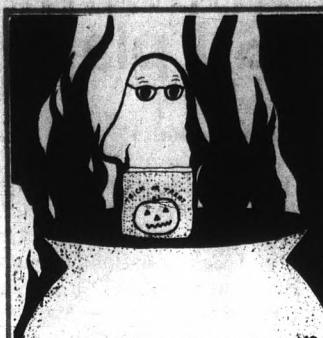




**Student's
Trans-Canada
bike express**

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from gimmicks
to gore**

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**San
Francisco
State**

PHOENIX

Volume 37, No. 10

The Award-Winning Student Newspaper

Thursday, Oct. 31, 1985

Students say no to Kahane

By Scott Ard
and Ross Larsen

The centuries-old clash between Jews and Arabs erupted at SF State Monday during a visit by Rabbi Meir Kahane, the controversial founder of Israel's Kach party.

At noon, 400 people rallied in front of the Student Union protesting Kahane's appearance on campus. Eight speakers, including the Rev. Cecil Williams, denounced Kahane and his party's platform which calls for the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel.

Arab and Jewish organizations staged separate demonstrations and used the opportunity to express their different interpretations of Zionism.

Members of the Jewish Student Action Committee and SF Hillel, speaking from a stage in the Student Union Plaza, said Kahane represents only radical Zionism.

Arabs gathered on the Student Union roof with signs saying, "Kahane represents the true face of Zionism."

Rubin Haller, JSAC chairman, said, "Zionism is the national liberation struggle by all Jewish people to make a Jewish state."

He said Kahane's racist views toward Arabs do not reflect the views of most Jews and no Jewish groups welcomed Kahane, who was elected to the Israeli Knesset by 1.2 percent of the Israeli popular vote.

Jamal, spokesperson for the General Union of Palestinian Students who wished to be identified by his first name only, said Kahane "bluntly says what all Zionists believe. They (Jews) don't want him to come here because he exposes what Zionism really is. There is no difference between Kahane and Zionism."

"How can they call Israel a democratic state when it is based on being a Jewish state. We (Arabs) must carry pass cards and display different color license plates than Jews. How

See Protest, page 3.



"Kahane profits from his extremism," the Rev. Cecil Williams told a divided crowd in front of the Student Union. (Photo by Lloyd Francis Jr.)

Fiery speech

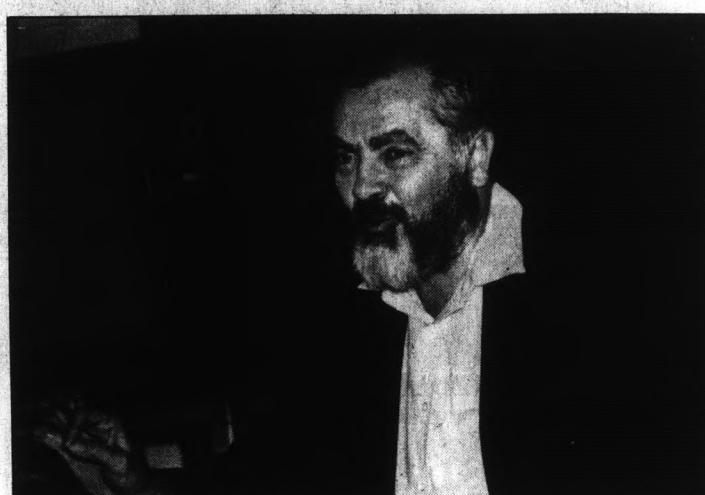
By Paul Kullman

"There is no Palestine. There is no Palestine People. They're Arabs," Israeli Knesset member Rabbi Meir Kahane told 50 SF State students Monday.

"If the Arabs want to make a state, they have it. Let them create it in Jordan. Let them call it Palestine. Our state (Israel) is non-negotiable."

Chanting demonstrators could be heard from outside the Education building where the 53-year-old, Brooklyn-born rabbi spoke for an hour and forty-five minutes. Kahane commented on the commotion and said, "Just wait until I'm prime minister."

For security reasons, the SF State administration closed the lecture to all but students enrolled in Professor Dwight Simpson's two international relations classes and a few students who added either class at the last minute just to hear Kahane's speech.



Zionist extremist Meir Kahane (Photo by Paul Kullman.)

Kahane is on a two-week fund-raising tour in the United States and Canada for his Kach ("Thus") Party. After visiting SF State, he spoke at the St. Francis Hotel downtown.

Jewish and Palestinian student groups at SF State denounced Kahane as a "racist" because he advocates the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel.

See Kahane, page 3.

H-bomb father defends Star Wars

By Cameron Galloway

The father of the hydrogen bomb, Edward Teller, defended the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") before nearly 100 argumentative SF State students and faculty Monday at the Physics and Astronomy department's weekly forum.

"The Soviets are ahead in military weapons. Because they are ahead, they have dared to attack Afghanistan; they have penetrated Africa; they are expanding into Central America. If they get farther, Western Europe will be gone," he said. "In the end all democracies will not survive."

The 78-year-old physicist, who is a scientific adviser to President Reagan, said Star Wars is imperative to counter the military advantage the Soviet Union has over the United States. He hopped up onto the lab table in the Thornton Hall classroom and said Star Wars will pave the way to better arms agreements with the Soviet Union.

Teller said a power balance would not be achieved through arms agreements with the Soviet Union because such agreements cannot be checked. The Soviet Union is violating existing agreements, he said.

Dan Posin, an SF State physics and astronomy professor who attended the forum, disagrees with Teller's analysis.

Posin said that the Soviet Union is not ahead militarily and that Star Wars would not secure democracy but increase the possibility of a first strike from the Soviet Union.

He said that as long as both sides are vulnerable to nuclear weapons neither side will strike first because they know they wouldn't be able to survive a retaliatory attack.

Star Wars, he said, nullifies the retaliatory power of the Soviet Union, leaving it no choice but to build up its nuclear weapons arsenal and attack with as many bombs as it can

See Teller, page 15.

Legalize it, says pot king

By Ross Larsen

With a display of shaggy hair, bloodshot eyes and Grateful Dead T-shirts, SF State's "stoners" and pot advocates joined weed king Dennis Peron in the Barbary Coast yesterday for a rap on pot.

During an hour-long speech that turned into a pro-marijuana discussion, Peron urged support for San Francisco Proposition G, which would provide \$150,000 in city funds for a statewide campaign to legalize marijuana possession and cultivation.

"One-half million people a year are jailed for pot in the United States alone," he said. "That's a lot of ruined lives for something that's utterly harmless."

Peron called marijuana, "the most benign drug available" and pointed out that no one has ever

See Peron, page 15.

Bill threatens student loans

By Bruce Williams

Federally guaranteed student loans, which were awarded to about 16 percent of SF State students last year, could become difficult or impossible to obtain under a proposal being considered this week by Congress.

More than \$10.8 million was loaned to SF State students last year under the GSL program, but financial institutions will lose their incentive to make these loans if Congress passes legislation known as the Gramm-Rudman bill.

The bill, which would allow the Reagan administration to reduce the interest rate earned by financial institutions that lend students money, is opposed by the American Council on Education, which represents the nation's colleges and universities.

"We are afraid the GSL program could be shut down completely under this bill," said Patricia Smith, spokeswoman for the council.

Smith said if the administration determines the interest rate annually, "the uncertainty about how much profit lenders may receive for GSLs could mean no new loans would be made."

According to Darrel Carlson, vice president of the Student Loan Center for Citicorp, banks and sav-

ings and loans currently receive a 3.5 percent "special allowance" interest rate from the government for student loans, in addition to the 8 percent interest each student must pay.

Lenders, then, earn interest equal to the prevailing market rate, approximately 11.5 percent.

The government pays all the interest on a loan while a student is in college. One year after graduation the student must begin monthly payments to pay back the remaining interest and all principle due the lender.

Carlson said the most critical issue for the bank, which has approximately \$3 billion in outstanding student loans, is the 3.5 percent special allowance interest they earn. "If they reduce that allowance at all, every bank has to reassess whether it is worth it to make student loans or not."

The Gramm-Rudman bill, named after its authors, Sen. Phil Gramm, (R-Texas), and Sen. Warren Rudman, (R-N.H.), would reduce the special allowance from 3.5 percent to 3.25 percent.

Jennie Quinn, GSL officer for SF State, said there are more than 100 lenders for GSLs in California, but only six or seven major lenders

See Loans, page 14.

CSU demands asbestos cleanup

By Sam Quinones

systemwide over the next several years.

Two weeks ago, the trustees approved another \$2.5 million for fiscal year 1986-87.

The survey was conducted for the chancellor's office during the summer by Baker Consultants, a Southern California firm.

Baker Consultants is also competing for the contract to draw up a proposal to remove the asbestos on the campuses. The chancellor's office will select a firm by next week.

Asbestos is a fiber used in the insulation of buildings and piping systems. Exposure to asbestos can cause lung cancer and other respiratory ailments.

David Howard, director of Facilities Planning and Operations, said asbestos on campus was found in areas where students could not be exposed, mainly in the steam pipes and water tanks.

The steam pipes in the Humanities, Science, physical education and library buildings are "urgent" areas in need of asbestos removal, he said.

Buildings considered "necessary" include Behavioral and Social Sciences, Creative Arts, Old Administration, Hensill Hall and building 36 at the Paul F. Romberg Tiburon Center.

The Chancellor's report used priority rankings — urgent, necessary, advised and control — to categorize the need for asbestos removal at each CSU campus.

"The EPA regulations are for kindergarten through 12th grade, not for post-secondary education. . . . We are jumping the gun and being prudent," she said.

Chaffin said, "asbestos has only recently been found to be a health hazard."

Evidence that asbestos causes lung cancer and asbestosis, a respiratory disease directly related to inhalation of asbestos, has been accumulating since the mid-1970s.

Senator Marks speaks to Academic Senate

By Elizabeth Khachigian

Sen. Milton Marks, D-San Francisco, spoke to the Academic Senate at Tuesday's meeting with a theme reminiscent of a campaign speech.

Marks spoke primarily about education and educational funding, a main concern of California State University faculty and administrators.

The Democratic senator defended Republican Gov. George Deukmejian's educational policies.

"(The governor) believes in the concept of supporting education . . . His views are based upon his own education and the education of his children, and I think he desires to help in the field of education," Marks said.

He also said the governor has "given a substantial amount of money for education" although perhaps not as much as educators would like.

After Marks left, the meeting resumed and the senate considered a long-awaited proposal that would allow SF State lecturers to become members of the senate.

Currently, the faculty constitution only allows full-time and tenured faculty to serve on the senate. Lecturers teach on a part-time basis.

Many senate members said lecturers deserve more representation on the senate because they make up such a large percentage of faculty.

"I do not see any reason for excluding the largest number and proportion of people involved in instruction," said senate member Julian Randolph.

The measure would allow one lecturer from each school to serve

on the senate. These lecturers must be on a semester or yearly appointment, teaching at least one 3-unit course per semester.

After lengthy discussion, the senate returned the proposal to the Faculty Affairs Committee for additional changes to be brought before the senate within the next two meetings.

The senate also announced that President Chia-Wei Woo approved a measure requiring students who are changing or declaring majors to comply with the requirements listed for the major in the current University Bulletin, rather than the Bulletin of the year they entered the university.

In other senate discussion:

- The Curriculum Review and Approval Committee recommended that the senate pass proposed changes in requirements for the meteorology concentration in the bachelor of arts degree program in science. The changes emphasize math and physics, which, according to a Department of Geosciences proposal, will better prepare students for employment and graduate school.

- A proposed resolution calling for better communication with the president over disputes in senate policies was postponed pending research of a current constitutional policy that requires the president to report to the senate on policies of which he disapproves.

Food drive

La Raza is sponsoring a food drive for the striking cannery workers in Watsonville. Donations of canned food and dry staples can be dropped off at the La Raza office in the Student Union B 131.

Computer key, bicycle stolen

By David Harlander

An unknown suspect sneaked behind a student riding a bicycle near campus Tuesday, punched him three times in the face and stole his bicycle.

As the suspect fled on the \$470, 12-speed bicycle, he also threw a rock at the student, said Department of Public Safety Lt. Kim Wible. The incident occurred about 6 p.m. near Winston Avenue and Junipero Serra Boulevard.

Other crimes reported to DPS since last week include the theft of a file containing computer passwords from the office of John Palme, manager of a computer lab in the Behavioral and Social Sciences building.

According to a DPS report, the file was stolen sometime between Oct. 21 and Oct. 23. Palme said the file contained student account passwords, which could be used to access computer files that include the work of more than 1,000 students.

He said he has found no indication that the passwords were used.

Palme said the computer was down Oct. 24 and Oct. 25 and the passwords were changed.

In another incident, a student sitting on a couch in the Student Union basement Monday took her wallet out of her purse and set it on a table. According to a DPS report, the woman then walked away from the table. When she came back she saw someone put books on top of the wallet and pick them up along with the wallet. The woman told DPS she was too far away to chase the suspect. The wallet contained \$100.

CSU plans new image

By Sam Quinones

The California State University Board of Trustees agrees the CSU has been overshadowed by the University of California long enough.

The trustees, the California State Students Association, the Academic Senate and the chancellor's office frequently disagree on CSU policies, but they all say the CSU system could do with some image enhancement.

The subject of how to enhance the CSU's image will top the trustees' agenda when they meet Nov. 12 and 13 in Long Beach.

"I think the CSU system is not really recognized for all the good things it does in higher education. I don't think over the years that we've been able to present that to the public," said Bernard Goldstein, president of the CSU Academic Senate and a biology professor at SF State.

"The CSU is probably one of the best-kept secrets in the state," said John Burick, vice-chair of the California State Students Association.

"We have access to Ph.D.s on a one-to-one level. We provide a much more personalized education (than UC). The public doesn't really understand that. They feel it's one step away from a junior college."

Trustee Thomas Bernard said he hopes an improved image will result in more money for the CSU.

"Funding becomes a major factor in the quality of education. The more Sacramento understands the magnitude of the results of that contribution (of the CSU to the state), the easier it will be to pry funds out of the legislature," Bernard said.

Among the recommendations to boost CSU's image is a CSSA proposal which advocates a stronger

public relations effort.

So far, Burick said, the strategies to promote the system "haven't been aggressive enough."

He proposes using the CSU broadcasting departments to produce public service announcements. "You can find students to do this stuff for credit," he said, noting that several community colleges already do this regularly.

Burick also proposes strengthening the CSU news release and media relations program and improving Stateline, the monthly newspaper for the CSU system.

The trustees will also discuss the possibility of funding a quarterly CSU research journal and establishing a university press similar to the one at the University of California.

Goldstein said he thinks these proposals would be valuable, but they aren't "the key issue to improving our public image."

Goldstein said the CSU should devote more funds to faculty research. Critics say with more of an emphasis on research there may be less student-teacher contact. Goldstein said this doesn't have to be the case.

"Our role in high-quality instruction is of course our primary mission," he said. "On the other hand, there is clear evidence that if the faculty is to be excellent . . . there has to be a quantity of scholarship and research. Scholarship and teaching go hand in hand in the development of a good curriculum."

The trustees will discuss other measures to enhance the image of the CSU. Among these are an affiliation with national organizations to assure national media exposure, and improving student recruitment.

Phoenix wins news awards

By Paul Wolf

Phoenix was picked as the best in the country in two of the six categories in a college journalism contest sponsored by Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists.

John Robert Moses, now graduated, won the prize for Best Spot-News Reporting for his coverage of the evacuation of students from Verducci Hall after an unidentified man threw a military tear gas canister into the lobby during the spring of 1984.

Greg Baisden, now an editor of Prism, and Dan Gavin won the prize for Best In-Depth Reporting. Baisden and Gavin wrote seven stories revealing that at least three SF State basketball players were ineligible to play during the 1983-1984 school year, the season the team won the national championship for its division.

Quake safety

Earthquake Awareness Day, to be held Monday, Nov. 4, will provide free workshops on developing personal earthquake safety plans. Speakers will also discuss San Francisco's earthquake history and preparedness. The Student Health Center is sponsoring the event, which will be held there from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Correction

Last week Phoenix ran an article which incorrectly stated that the SF State child care center now pays \$5,700 per month for liability insurance. The correct figure is \$5,700 per year. Phoenix regrets the error.

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STUDENT UNION
BASEMENT



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9

LOBBY SHOP
OPEN
10-4

BOOKSTORE
M-TH 8-7
F 8-5
LOBBY SHOP
M-TH 7:30-9
F 7:30-7

11

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LOBBY SHOP
M-TH 7:30-9
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18

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21
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Ashaq Al-Awsat
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23

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F 8-5
LOBBY SHOP
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25

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28
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turkey

30

LOBBY SHOP
OPEN
10-4

FRANCISCAN SHOPS—MORE THAN A BOOKSTORE — STUDENT UNION

Kahane

Continued from page 1

Jew out there picketing... would you give the Arabs the right to be the majority?"

Kahane said Arabs have a higher birthrate than Jews and eventually will outnumber them. He said he is not going to let Arabs take 61 of the 120 Knesset seats and vote Israel out of existence. Jewish people don't want to have the country's name changed from Israel to Palestine nor the biased Law of Return changed to allow Arabs instead of Jews to automatically become Israeli citizens, he said.

The State Department recently revoked Kahane's U.S. citizenship because of his membership in the Knesset, where he holds one seat for the ultra-conservative Kach Party.

Kahane said that a poll taken last Thursday showed his Kach Party could win 12 seats in the Knesset if elections were held now. At coalition-making time Kahane's party would have a major impact.

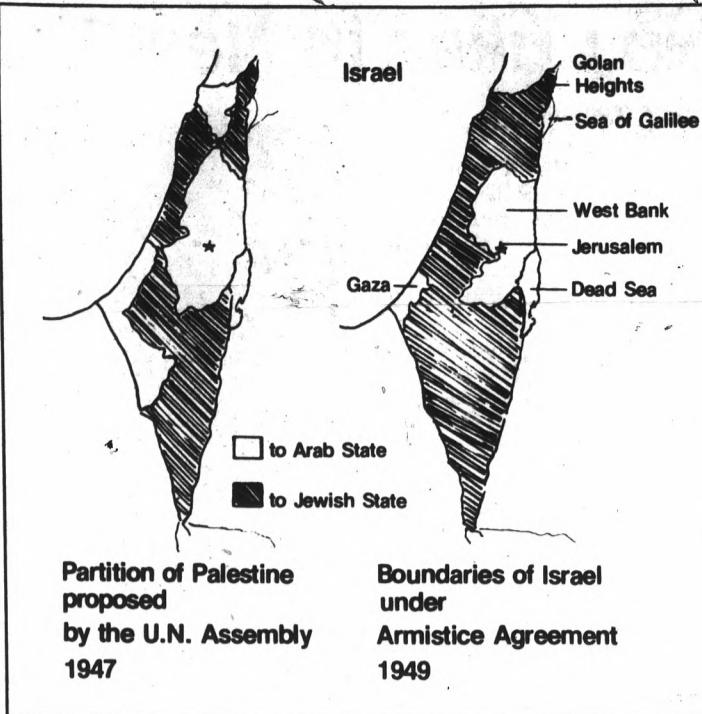
"Jews have to face up to the fact that the only way to save Israel is by expelling the Arabs from the country," said Kahane. Having the whole world hate Israel is better than having no Israel at all.

"All Arabs want to destroy Israel," said Kahane. "The only difference is that some Arab states such as Syria and Libya say so openly."

"The Arabs will never go to war against Israel if they believe they can't win," Kahane said. "They'll go to war tomorrow if they think they can win." When asked if Israel has nuclear capability, Kahane exclaimed, "Of course." He said that if Israel's existence were threatened, he would use the bomb.

"I don't trust them. It's simple. The burden of proof is on them and not on us. I'm not going to risk my country."

Kahane's solution is "an exchange of populations." Since 1949, Kahane said, 800,000 Jews have fled to Israel from Arab countries. He wants to make the "exchange" complete by giving the Arabs their people back from Israel. He said any Arab willing to leave peacefully would receive full compensation for his property. Those who refuse to leave "we'll



Partition of Palestine proposed by the U.N. Assembly 1947

pick up and throw out."

A student asked if a negotiated solution favorable to all parties could be found. Kahane responded,

"You're a very nice person. I can see that. And you're used to being with people who are also nice. You work things out." But, he said, "The Russians aren't like that and the Arabs aren't like that. We're dealing with people who want to wipe out Israel."

He added, "I wish people loved each other. But, they don't love us; they kill us."

Kahane is not afraid of controversy. He believes Jews have to stand up for themselves. In 1968, he founded the militant Jewish Defense League to counter anti-Semitism in New York. On Monday he wanted to walk across the SF State campus past the demonstrations to the lecture hall, but the Department of Public Safety didn't allow him to because of security reasons.

Kahane was invited to campus by Simpson at the request of one of his students, David Britzman, who claimed people such as Kahane had no chance of making their case because no professors in the United States sponsored them.

Kahane said his main support comes from Jews who lived under Arab domination. They know what has to be done, he said. It's the Israeli Jew of European and Amer-

ican descent who has to make a decision. "We're running out of time in Israel. We're running out of time quickly."

What other possibilities are there for the Middle East? Kahane said the Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres told Ted Koppel that he has no solution. However, Kahane said "I have an answer."

Protest

Continued from page 1

can you call that democracy?"

Kahane is touring the United States to raise funds for the Kach party.

"I understand Meir Kahane is here to raise funds for his party, I hope he doesn't get any," Rev. Williams told the cheering crowd.

When the demonstration outside the Student Union ended, Palestinian students and supporters began their own demonstration above the Health Center, about 150 feet from Room 117 in the Education Building where Kahane was speaking. About 100 demonstrators, many in traditional dress, chanted, "Meir Kahane, you can't hide; we charge you with genocide" and "Meir Kahane, you should know; we sup-

ACLU rips closed door policy

By Bill Hutchinson

The American Civil Liberties Union is calling the administration's decision to ban SF State students, faculty and staff from Rabbi Meir Kahane's lecture Monday, unlawful and a violation of the constitutional rights of free speech, assembly and academic freedom.

"When the university implemented this policy Monday, it immediately raised a First Amendment question," said Ed Chen, an ACLU attorney, on Tuesday. "There is a First Amendment right of the speaker and there is a First Amendment right of people to hear as well. The university's action hampered both."

Kahane, a member of the Israeli Parliament who advocates the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel, spoke to 52 students in the Education building amid tight security. Only students enrolled in Professor Dwight Simpson's two international relations classes were allowed to attend. However, 10 students registered to audit the courses and were able to attend the lecture.

Chen, advised of the administration's decision by the Bay Area Friends of Kach, said the ACLU will only file a lawsuit against SF State if asked. He agreed that the administration had legitimate security concerns, but said the enforcement was "overblown."

Chen said the administration not only should have provided security but also should have allowed as many people as possible to attend.

port the PLO."

Anticipating conflict and attempts to interrupt Kahane's speech, the university administration restricted attendance to 52 students from Professor Dwight Simpson's two international relations classes. DPS and San Francisco police officers closed the area between the Health Center and the Education building during the speech. They reported no incidents.

Yiftach Drori, a student from Israel, seemed to sum up the views of most protestors when he said, "Your solution is not acceptable, Mr. Kahane."

President Chia-Wei Woo said Friday the decision to restrict the lecture was "very obvious" because Simpson only invited Kahane to visit his classes and the administration was concerned about violence.

"It's a regular class," Woo said. "It's not a public forum. It is even outside the regulations to invite the public to classes. Who is supposed to go into a class to attend a lecture? In principle, those students who are enrolled.

"If this (lecture) were sponsored by the Associated Students as a public forum, then we would be dealing with a different set of circumstances," Woo said.

He said security concerns figured in his decision. "They're tied together. There's no way to separate them."

Sheila McClear, director of public affairs, said SF State technically has a policy requiring professors to ask the administration permission to allow unenrolled students to sit in on guest lectures. But she said that policy is given little attention.

Simpson, who has been teaching at SF State since 1969, said he did not realize the administration had the power to close a lecture. He said he would have let anyone attend.

"I don't believe that the university should engage in closed-off education," Simpson said. "I think that within the limits of space and other considerations it should be an open situation — especially if it has been our practice in the International Relations department for 10 years or more."

Chen, who sent a letter to Woo Friday urging him to reconsider his decision, said the security concerns of the university do not justify the restrictions that were employed.

Approximately 12 Department of Public Safety officers, additional DPS units from four other California State University campuses, secret service agents and several San Francisco Police Department officers were in and around the Education building on Monday. The building was roped off and students entering Simpson's class were searched by a metal detector.

"With that much protection, more people should have been allowed in," Chen said.

"A lot of people who wanted to hear the lecture were turned away needlessly. We think that is just overreacting and drawing the line far too conservatively."

Said Simpson: "What was done in the name of security was improper. Prudent security considerations do not mean turning the university into an armed camp with armed policemen standing around. This is one hell of a way to run a campus."

"What I'm asking is for the university community to consider what happened carefully and make sure it protects free speech, academic freedom and security. Let us debate. This should be discussed."

Ed Russo contributed to this story.

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AS speaker, legislature divided over procedures

By Paul Wolf

A dispute over the procedures used to elect an Associated Students official has erupted between Speaker Marco Rodriguez and the AS Legislature.

Bill Whitfield was approved as senior representative by the legislature Oct. 17, but at Thursday's AS meeting, Rodriguez told Whitfield he had to sit in the audience because an improper procedure was used for his nomination. Rodriguez said Whitfield should have been nominated by the speaker and not by the legislature.

Rodriguez said the AS constitution and his job description support his claim that only the speaker can make nominations for positions in the legislature.

One clause in the Associated Students constitution states that the speaker "shall be responsible for all legislative nominations."

Caught in the middle of the conflict, Whitfield was sent back and forth several times from his seat at the legislature to his seat in the audience.

"I believe I'm on the legislature," Whitfield said. "If they voted me on, they would have to vote me off."

Whitfield said Marco Rodriguez is the only person on the legislature who believes the vote should be redone.

Whitfield had tried twice to become senior representative before being approved by two-thirds vote of the legislature.

Joe Rodriguez, chair of the rules committee, said the constitutional clause that says the speaker is responsible for legislature nominations is vague.

"It can be interpreted as meaning the speaker is responsible for knowing that each individual (candidate for a position on the legislature) meets the requirements for a particular position," he said.

"It doesn't mean that the speaker is the only one who can appoint."

Rodriguez also said that according to Robert's Rules of Order, which the AS must follow, a vote cannot be reversed. "If he (Marco Rodriguez) would like to appeal, then he should bring that to the

rules committee," he said.

Mitch Ferrer, junior representative, said, "As speaker, Marco is supposed to represent the legislature. But he is fighting the legislature's will."

Speaker Rodriguez said he meant to follow correct procedure and not to go against the will of the legislature by removing Whitfield.

"This got blown out of proportion," Rodriguez said. "I don't want Whitfield to be penalized for our mistake."

Apparently frustrated by the argument about Whitfield, Rodriguez walked out of the meeting. Soon after, he returned to the conference room with AS President Celia Esposito. Both urged the legislature to adjourn the meeting.

Esposito and Rodriguez argued with the legislature, saying there were too few AS members to hold the meeting. "You are holding an illegal meeting," Esposito shouted from the audience.

Arguments about the quorum and procedures used in Whitfield's nomination caused legislators to adjourn the meeting.

AS vacancies

Two positions are vacant on the Associated Students Legislature, according to Eric Logsdon, Behavior and Social Science representative for the AS Legislature.

Logsdon said anyone interested in the position of graduate representative or representative at large should contact AS Speaker Marco Rodriguez at the AS Legislature office in the Student Union.

Dean elected

James C. Kelly, dean of the SF State School of Science, was elected president of the California Academy of Sciences last week.

Situated in Golden Gate Park, the academy operates the Science Museum, the Morrison Planetarium and the Steinhart Aquarium. The academy also "mounts a strong research program that ranks in the top three or five in the country, depending on what field you're talking about," said Kelly.

Peace talks at SF State

Naomi Tutu-Seavers, daughter of South African Bishop Desmond Tutu, is scheduled to speak for the Peace, Jobs and Justice Conference this Saturday in the Student Union.

Tutu-Seavers will be one of the keynote speakers of the daylong conference that includes workshops on South Africa, the nuclear arms race, U.S. policy in Central America and jobs and justice.

The conference, sponsored by the Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice, will also feature, among others, Jane Gruenebaum, director of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign; Egardo Garcia, president of the Nicaraguan Trade Union Coordinating Council; and William Winpisinger, president of the International Machinists Union.

Students can register for \$10 Saturday at the Student Union. The fee includes an awards luncheon honoring Tutu-Seavers for her work as chair of the Bishop Tutu Refugee Fund and for her family's fight against apartheid.

The mobilization — a coalition of political organizations and individuals, including the Abalone Alliance, Willie Brown, speaker of the California Assembly, and the Gray Panthers — sponsored a rally protesting government policies last April that drew 50,000 people to the San Francisco Civic Center.

Mobilization spokeswoman Eva Royale said the conference's purpose is to ensure the coalition remains united in its opposition to apartheid, the nuclear arms race, U.S. intervention in Central America and the allocation of tax money to the military instead of social programs and jobs.

Royale said SF State was chosen as the site for the conference because it has a history of activism. "SF State has supported all the issues we are united around," Royale said. "I know students are interested in the issues and if they attend the conference they can apply theory to practice."

No nukes in New Zealand

By Bill Hutchinson

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange defended his country's ban against nuclear-armed ships at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco Friday, saying the policy reduces "the risk of conflict with nuclear weapons."

Lange, speaking before approximately 350 people, said his policy may not prevent a worldwide nuclear holocaust, but it will ensure that the defense of New Zealand will not lead to it.

"None of us, anywhere, can be defended against nuclear weapons," Lange said. "My country is as remote as any, but if there were a nuclear war we would be destroyed along with you. We would have longer to think about it, that is all."

Lange, 43, decisively led the Labor Party to power in July 1984 by promising to close New Zealand's ports to all nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships. He made good on that promise in February by refusing to allow the U.S.S. Buchanan to dock in New Zealand's Wellington port during the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) military exercise.

The Buchanan, a conventionally powered naval destroyer with nuclear capabilities, was shunned because of a long-standing U.S. policy refusing to state whether a particular ship is carrying nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration reacted harshly, fearing that Lange's "no nukes allowed" policy could spread to Japan and Western Europe.

The United States postponed an annual summit meeting with New Zealand indefinitely; canceled joint military exercises in the South Pacific; and denied New Zealand further access to U.S. intelligence. Several members of Congress have also been calling for the termination of the ANZUS treaty, which was established 34 years ago to link New Zealand's security with the United States and Australia.

In July, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said New Zealand has divided the democracies and has "fled from common responsibility."

But Lange said what New Zealand has done, as a measure of arms control, "is entirely compatible with our (New Zealand's) responsibilities as a democracy aligned with other democracies."



New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange

land has done, as a measure of arms control, "is entirely compatible with our (New Zealand's) responsibilities as a democracy aligned with other democracies."

Recently, the Reagan administration considered limiting trade with New Zealand.

Lange, who gave several speeches throughout the United States last week, including an address at the 40th anniversary celebration of the United Nations, said he hoped Americans would find the prospect of limiting trade with New Zealand "chilling."

"Let there be no doubt," Lange said Friday, "that the political and economic power of the United States is so great, so disproportionate to that of New Zealand that it could do New Zealand immense damage if the United States ever decided that it would compel New Zealand to accept American nuclear weapons. If America does that, America does what we thought could not be possible, and that is to deny to its allies the right to self-determination."

Marshall Windmiller, an SF State professor of international relations, said the Reagan administration's reaction is an attempt to force New Zealand to "get back in line and telegraph a message to other small powers around the world that you don't cross the United States."

"Great powers don't like to have small powers disagree with their policies or refuse to cooperate with them," Windmiller said. "When small powers attempt to assert an independent mind they sometimes get punished. I think that is what's in the works here."

Lange said he does not want the label of a worldwide advocate for unilateral disarmament. He said that his country's actions were not meant as an example for the rest of the world and that other nations should decide whether they will accept the deployment of nuclear weapons.

"Each seeks their interest in their strategic conflict," he said. "It's not a universal role we are playing."

But Lange said it was unfortunate that democracy must endure in a world in which international relations are often characterized by deep mistrust. "We know that nuclear weapons exist," he said, "and we cannot wish them out of existence."

Lange said he would like President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to discuss ways to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons and diminish feelings of insecurity between the superpowers when they meet Nov. 19-20 in Geneva.

"Insecurity fuels a constant search for strategic advantage," Lange said. "But in a world where nuclear weapons exist, the arms race has taken on a dreadful quality. There is a balance not of power but of terror."

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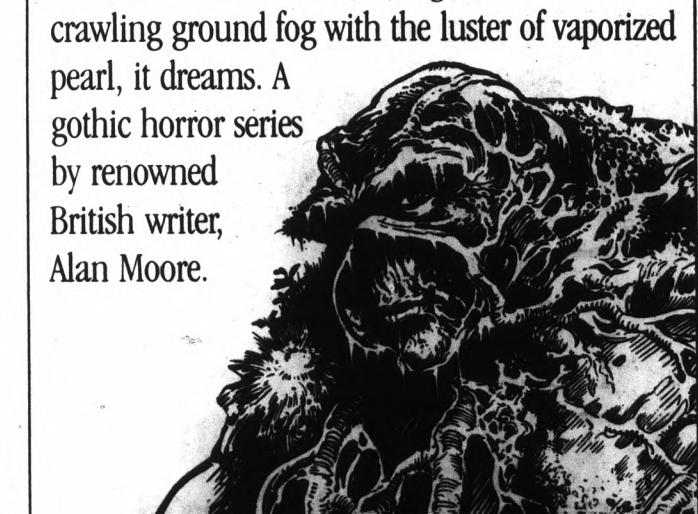
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Opinion

The Finnigan File

Free speech is not universal

Colleges remain a hotbed of liberalism, but the events of the past few weeks have turned SF State into a cauldron of extremist sentiment for left-wing anti-constitutionalism. Radical but hypocritical student groups, be they pro-PLO or anti-apartheid, with the IRA or against the contras, pro-Castro or whining Reagan-haters, have for too long incorrectly assumed the role of representing the true conscience of this student body.

At last Thursday's noon rally against the ultra-orthodox Rabbi Meir Kahane, the "Zionist-Nazi" member of the Israeli Knesset, I was detained by Department of Public Safety officers for injecting Kahane's First Amendment right to free speech into the rabid, anti-oppression discourse which was the rally's hallmark.

In a seven-minute plea defending the right of everyone to have free speech — which the Palestinians were against — I was insulted, shoved and scratched by protesters who told me to take a Valium rather than to stick up for one of this country's most sacred liberties. All of this for voicing an opinion that no one wanted to hear.

These radicals wanted to undermine Kahane's right to free speech by exercising their right to free speech. By denying the rabbi's right to speak, or at least with that end in mind had their petition gained support and passed, their attempt to suppress this country's laws would be the anarchical downfall of everyone.

When I pulled out a pocket-sized copy of the Bill of Rights to read to the crowd, one protester said, "That's a piece of garbage." Minutes later, he tore it out of my hands and ripped it to shreds. That act, and the violence by which my words were nearly subdued, left me no doubt that these people — when pushed to the limit by an opinion not kosher to theirs — will be just as repressive as the Israelis or Afrikaners they may attempt to overthrow.

Palestinians and African National Congress supporters come to this country and use the right of free speech to promote their ideology. That's fine, because dissent, including Kahane's, is the heart of democracy. But they shouldn't use the rationale that they are op-

Central America, Israel and South Africa are the only places they will protest because these places are in vogue at student rallies, the chic of trendy campus protesting.

ressed on the West Bank or must carry passbooks in Durban to support their lies of "peace and freedom for the world." They who are part of the so-called "world racial revolution" have the same naked, coldblooded quest for power that marks the oppressors they denounce.

When Palestinians or ANC supporters take power in Jerusalem or Pretoria, will they spare the lives of Jews or white South Africans in an act of mercy or forgiveness? I doubt it, because when Arabs and Africans took over from colonial rule, they were, and remain, oppressive. Is there much difference between the imperialistic, white-controlled Rhodesia of Ian Smith and the repressive, black-controlled Zimbabwe of Robert Mugabe? Remember the line from the Who song, "Won't Get Fooled Again." It warns, "Meet the new boss — same as the old boss." Only the faces, and the color of them, change.

By hating everyone who opposes them, their rallies become a convocation of lizards. In their desire to take power and oppress their past masters, they have become bloodless reptiles with no mercy, using a kind of selective morality one would expect of Heinrich Himmler.

As an Irish-Catholic liberal, I, along with other liberal students of all creeds and colors who oppose them, will not be pushed into their corner by them calling us "racist, conservative, Reagan-lovers." — a phrase they draw like a gun.

Name me a freer country. Only here are so many allowed to criticize as much as they do. I know that those who spoke on the podium, if they took power, would not allow me to write this, much the same way that they can't voice dissent in those "glorious, Islamic republics" of the Middle East.

They should quit their selective bitching with chants of left-wing conformism and start educating their audiences about their full desires to oppress, not liberating those outside their ethnic group. Central America, Israel and South Africa are the only places they will protest because these places are in vogue at student rallies, the chic of trendy campus protesting.

Will they protest that Saudi Arabia cuts off hands for robbery, or that Pakistan still publicly flogs criminals? Do they care that Nigerian journalists are punished with headshaving if they write stories on sensitive issues? Will they ever mention that white people are starving in the Appalachians and that the American farmer is becoming an endangered species? They won't, but Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, will. All it cares about is stopping suffering, not getting into power and doing a new version of it. Be they African, Asian, European, Latin, or North American governments, this group makes no concessions to political desires and only sees suffering, whoever is in power.

But those radical student groups shouldn't link themselves to the group or to liberals like me, because all they want is to take their turn at oppression. All they care about is their regional agenda, not whether standards like the right to free speech are preserved in an orderly society. They are not fooling anybody.



Letters

Hypocritical vote

Editor,

By voting on a resolution to expel the members of the Jewish Student Action Committee and refusing to recognize them at an open meeting, the Governing Union of Palestinian Students and the other organizations that voted in favor of this resolution did more to give credence to and support Meir Kahane's position to expel the Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories. If these organizations are willing to expel a legitimate student organization from an open meeting at SF State, then what makes Kahane or anyone else think that the same thing would not happen to the Jews of Israel if the Arabs ever became a majority there? These groups may preach about the right to freedom of speech, but they certainly do not practice it.

— Ted Flaura

Listening rights

Editor,

I want to protest the decision not to allow the campus community to hear Rabbi Meir Kahane speak on Monday. Although the philosophy of any extremist is obvious to me, I believe that in an enlightened community we have the right to hear everyone speak.

— Betty Roos,
Assistant Chair
Academic Senate

Absurd lies

Bruce D. Levine (Letters, Oct. 24) calls the decision by the ad-hoc committee against Meir Kahane to exclude the Jewish Student Action Committee (JSAC) "as biased and bigoted an action as is Kahane's revolting rhetoric." Presumably this is because he thinks JSAC was excluded for being Jewish, not for being Zionists (quite different thing). As a member of a campus group (Students for Irish National Liberation) which voted in favor of excluding JSAC, I can confidently say that the reason JSAC was excluded was not for religious beliefs, but because JSAC members refused to condemn Zionism. Since the point of the demonstration was that Kahane represents the naked face of Zionism, clearly there can be no compromise with apologists for Zionism.

Zionists would have people believe that they are persecuted because they are Jewish. This is an insulting and absurd lie. Racism and fascism, no matter which group espouses them, must be combatted. — Caitlin Hines

True Zionism

Editor,

At Monday's protests against Meir Kahane, we heard accusations that Zionism is equal to apartheid. The link between Zionism and racism is common these days. Why? Because the United Nations said so. The U.N. also said Israel did not have the right to raid Entebbe and free its hostages from terrorist hands. The U.N. says a

lot about Israel.

Rabbi Kahane came to campus and suddenly he became the "true face of Zionism." The fact is that Kahane is only one of 120 Knesset (Israeli Parliament) members. Also, Kahane represents only 1.2 percent of the vote in Israel. Saying he represents the true face of Zionism is like saying Rev. Farrakhan is the true face of blacks or Rev. Falwell is the true face of whites. All are equally dangerous and do not

represent what they claim.

For all those who claim Zionism is racism and that Kahane is the true face of Zionism, you are invited to a Zionist workshop in the Barbary Coast on Nov. 7 to learn what Zionism really is.

— Yiftach Drori

Wasted space

Editor,

Much thanks to Sam Quinones for his perceptive and eloquent guest editorial on the Finnigan File. In all my six or seven years of attending this school, I have yet to read a more obnoxious and uninteresting column in the Phoenix (or even the Golden Gater!) as the File.

I implore the Phoenix to quit wasting their column space with Finnigan's decidedly unfunny drive.

— Brad Boyd

'File' fans

Editor,

Anyone who has ever met David Finnigan knows that he is obnoxious, overbearing, egotistical, eccentric, self-centered, self-absorbed and narrow-minded. Aside from that he also happens to be able to write circles around virtually everyone, especially your guest editorialist.

Sam Quinones takes a cheap shot at the Finnigan File and accuses its author of taking an attitude of "us against them." The world is suddenly unfair. Sam, you're missing the point. Finnigan writes the column to amuse, entertain and to get some reaction from readers. He has the ability to laugh at himself, not only

at others. Nobody, not even Finnigan, would be foolish enough to think he could impress his readers by writing that he was "one king-hell buttstuck." As for the article you criticize, you overlook two important facts: 1) The girl was beautiful, and 2) Everything in that story is true, word for word. Finnigan

didn't have to create a made-to-order conversation with a black man because the conversation actually took place. True, he misjudged the implications, but he was not attempting to "mimic black dialect," as you accuse. The bottom line is: Lighten up, Sam. We can go anywhere to read about Reagan's policies, the Coors Foundation and Chevron Oil, but the File's humorous perceptions of everyday life aren't available anywhere else.

As one "fashion bitch from LA" told us this weekend, the File is the only reason half the people even bother to read the paper. If you really want to pursue trivial excellence, ask the Gater why they let Plotnikoff write about his adventures on Muni, and why he thinks we care.

— Evan L. Goldberg
Bruce D. Levine

Not revengeful

Editor

The news of Dan White's suicide last Monday came to me unexpectedly, but not entirely by surprise.

So many times over the past seven years I have become outraged at the thought of how many of my gay brothers have died. Yet, Dan White remained unpunished. I thought of how this city, my beloved home, had been tragically transformed by the coldblooded crime he committed.

"Why lord, have you taken so many innocent lives away from us, and yet this murderer goes unpunished?" I would ask God in a state of anger. "Is there no justice in this universe? Is God perhaps really dead?"

There have been many times since that tragic morning in 1978 that I have yearned for some type of revenge. But isn't it funny how revenge can never correct the wrongs of the past? All it does is perpetuate evil and hate for those who wronged us.

— Rene Luis Lange

Growth nightmares

Editor,

I understand enrollments are up to record levels this year and the university administration is encouraging even higher enrollments in the future. President Woo and associates are thrilled with the idea of 30,000 to 40,000 students at SF State.

Well, I'm not.

Higher enrollments mean longer lines, more crowded classes with less individual attention, fewer parking places, higher prices (supply and demand), more bureaucracy, more competition for campus services (Student Health, library), more busy signals, more forms to fill out (and be lost) and more stress at every level. Higher enrollments might also mean extra bucks from the paymasters in Sacramento, which is what the administration really craves. But are those extra bucks worth it?

The situation is the same in downtown San Francisco. There, you have an administration also committed to "growth" that throws up acres of massive highrises and completely overlooks the problems this "growth" causes, such as parking, gridlock, lack of affordable housing, astronomical rents, gentrification of neighborhoods and the deterioration of public transportation.

There is a kind of myopia operating in San Francisco and at SF State. This university will soon be "The City's University" because it will share all of San Francisco's nightmares and possess none of its charm.

— Steven Heimoff

Bubble me to midterm heaven

By Scott Ard

Dear God, bless this Scantron. I'm sitting here in Biology 100, as you can see, asking you for this one small favor.

It wouldn't take much effort on your part, just the sharing of some divine wisdom. I've done all the studying, but you could underline all the correct answers right on the test. If that's too obvious, just guide my hand to the right bubbles, like you guided Moses through the desert.

If you want to go ahead and do the test yourself, be my guest. You wrote the Ten Commandments in stone, surely a No. 2 pencil and a piece of paper should pose no difficulty.

If you want to see how well I do on my own, that's fine. Do you remember when you made the North Star appear over Bethlehem? You probably do, it was a big night for all of us. Maybe you could pull the same trick and make the professor see an "A" when he records the scores, regardless of what I get. Or, if I flunk the test and you can't remember that trick, please have the professor's grade book burst into flames, like you did to that bush.

If you want to help, but don't want to be involved so directly, I have another plan. Since the test is graded on a curve, just flunk everybody else.

I haven't felt anything yet, maybe you don't want to do any dirty work. So how about pulling that sea-parting trick, on all the people in front of me. Make all the people on the right, lean right and all the people on the left, lean left. Jim, who got an "A" last time is sitting three rows down and I could really go for a clear shot at his test.

But if you're busy and it's too late to help me this time, maybe you could help on the next one. You gave Noah the knowledge to build the ark. All I want for the next mid-term is the knowledge of chapters 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of "Introduction to Biology: A Human Perspective."

Yes, I'm pleading. I think I speak for most of the students in the room when I say I need a good grade in the class so I can raise my GPA, so I can get a good job, so I can buy a nice house with white picket fence and motorized lawn mower, so I can retire at age 45 to play golf with other biology buffs.

So far, all I have done is tell you what I want. I realize you are not Santa Claus, so I have a few things I will do for you. Since I can't wash your car or offer to baby-sit, how about if I promise to go to church. I figure going to church three Sundays in a row is equal to the answers for all the questions dealing with sex-linked genes. After-all, you invented genes and chromosomes, not to mention sex.

For the answers to all the problems concerning mitosis and meiosis, I promise to be nice to all the people I come in contact with for the next five days, including my parents and freshmen.

Dealing with my parents will be easy, I'll just stay at a friend's flat for a week. But freshmen will be a real test. The one thing that bugs me the most is the way they stroll into class late and whine, "But the bell never rang."

I also can't stand the ones who squeeze through the door just before it closes. Normal people hold the door for the next person — freshmen don't. That's how I got this coffee stain that runs from my zipper down to the inside of my knee.

Maybe you were watching "Wild Kingdom" or playing the lottery and missed what happened. I was walking up to the HLL door with a cup of Mocha Java in one hand and a book in the other. I figured the guy in front of me would hold the door open. I didn't figure he was a freshman, although his high-school letter jacket should have tipped me off. He squirmed through the door, the door closed on my arm and the steamy fluid spilled on my you-know-what. Don't laugh; it's not funny. The burn is bad enough, but the stain makes me look as if I am a freshman.

Now, that I've wasted (sorry, I don't really mean wasted) 10 minutes of test time, I'd better hurry. First, I'll bubble in my name: S — C — O — oh hell. Sorry, but my pencil just broke.

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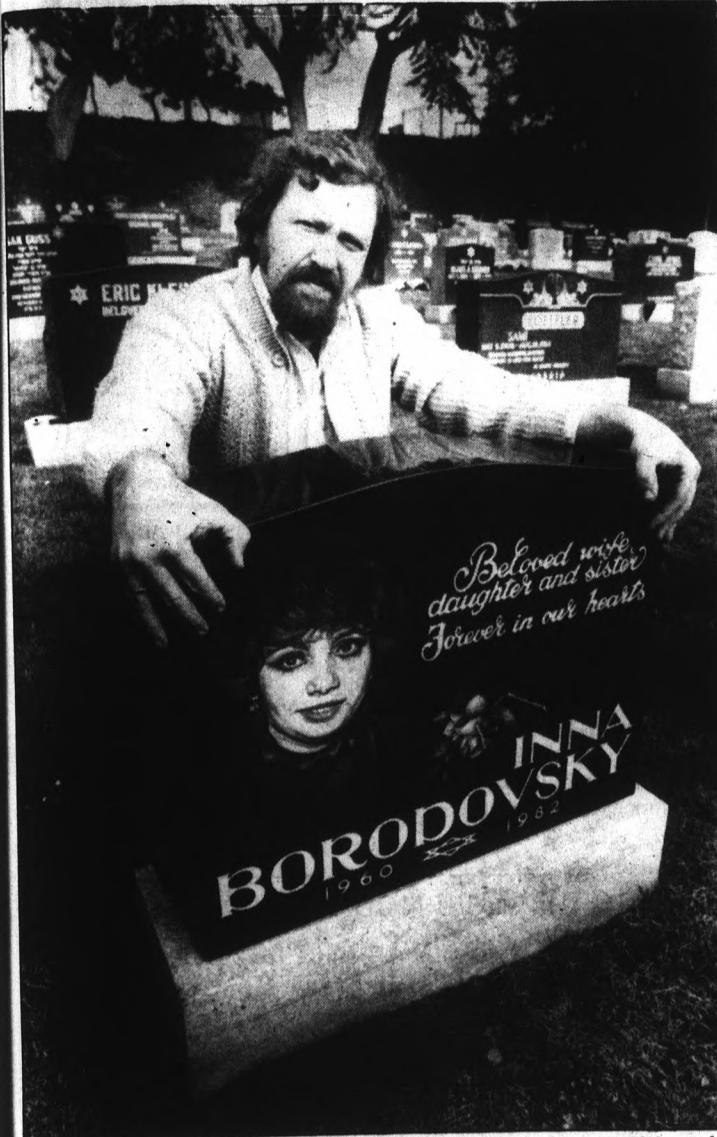
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Leon Rader, who etches pictures on granite and marble, with one of his works. (Photo by Mary Calvert.)

Sculptor carves life into stone

By Patricia McGoldrick

His galleries are the rolling hills of Colma, where the dead outnumber the living.

He brings the dead to life on slabs of slick, shiny granite.

Leon Rader, 40, creates art on tombstones. He is a big, burly sculptor who learned his craft in Russia, where he said the only art the government does not interfere with is art for the dead.

His work is strewn across the Italian, Eternal Home and Holy Cross cemeteries in Colma.

The tombstones are smooth to the touch, but embedded in the black stone in shades of white and gray are faces and scenes — a young girl, a middle-aged man, a fisherman sitting on the shore.

His etchings are so lifelike, he said, that several people have fainted when they have seen them. When his monument for a young girl murdered in Oakland was unveiled, her mother collapsed.

In his thick Ukrainian accent he said, "I got a lot of problems with this one — parents or relatives, they fall down. When somebody fall down I was sorry about it, when somebody was in shock, but on the other hand I was happy. It means my work is good."

Rader said he is the only one in California who does this kind of work.

"You will not find any place in

any cemeteries etchings in granite. I used to work for the biggest company in San Francisco (V. Fontana & Co.) for four years. (Fontana) has been in business 65 years and he never saw in his life in the United States work like this."

Rader studied sculpture at the Government Art Academy of the Ukraine. He sculpted statues and faces in relief. He also did graphic art, oil painting and wood carving.

After he completed his studies, he met a 90-year-old Romanian man whose etchings on granite he liked. Rader got the man to show him how to do it.

"I pulled the secret from him. I paid him BIG money. He don't want to show me this," he said. "Before he passed away he showed me everything."

Rader guards the secret carefully. He allows no one except his 15-year-old son, Alex, in his large, airy workshop while he works.

"When I worked for Fontana, when I did some etchings, I tell the boss, 'I'm sorry. You have to leave.' He says to me, 'I'm boss.' I said, 'OK, if you stay I'll leave.'"

Rader brought his 50 different types of chisels with him from Russia. He made them all himself, he said, because he knows what he needs.

"I know the secrets how to attach diamonds to steel. I know the secrets how to sharpen diamonds."

Steel is not hard enough for granite, so Rader's tools are made out

of carbide and diamonds.

Rader said he uses only the highest quality granite for his etchings. The best is Swedish black diamond. He also imports granite from India and South Africa.

The only granite available in the United States is softer and of a lower quality. Rader uses this type, which he gets from a quarry near Fresno, for the bases of the tombstones.

Rader started his own business, Art Stone Monuments, in Colma, two weeks ago. He makes and does etchings on all kinds of marble and granite objects, not just tombstones. He does fireplaces for houses, for example. Last year he etched an eagle and anchor on black granite for a United States Marines club in Washington, D.C.

He can do any kind of picture people want. "Everything that people got in their imagination," he said. He charges \$1,000 for a picture.

Rader worked at his art for 20 years in Russia, but he longed for the freedom of the West.

"In Russia we couldn't do what we wanted. You have to do everything what they wish," he said. "Here I can do everything what I want."

It was very difficult to get out of Russia, he said. He and his wife, Golda, lost their jobs and were accused of being American spies when they applied for emigra-

tion. It took them five years to get out, but he said it's even harder for people to emigrate now.

Rader said he got into cemetery work because it is the only type of art the Russian government doesn't monitor.

"The government doesn't put their nose in there because it's not propaganda. In the cemetery I got a choice to make what I wish. Everything else they use as propaganda."

"I like this (American) freedom, but (there is) too much freedom," he said. "This freedom gives freedom to the crooks... in Russia if you kill somebody, you have to die, too. I think, my opinion, it's right."

When Rader and his wife and two sons, 15-year-old Alex and Michael, arrived in California four years ago, they "were empty and poor."

He spoke no English when he arrived and brought only his tools and a few household items. After four years of working day and night at three jobs he has a house and business.

Rader thinks it will take about a year to get his business established.

"Later on, maybe next year, I will change my company," he said. "I will start just making decoration and design from granite and marble for houses."

"Later on, I don't want to bother myself with the cemeteries."



Evening wear for those who take their Halloween seriously. (Photo by Catharine Krueger.)

Spirits soar in world Halloween lore

By Donna Kimura

Skulls, skeletons, cemeteries and spirits from the dead are not only celebrated in the United States during Halloween, but all around the world.

The holiday originated in Ireland 2,000 years ago by Celtic religious leaders called druids, who believed ghosts, witches and spirits came out in late fall. Halloween is now an international custom.

Halloween, originally called All Hallows' Eve because it takes place on the eve of All Saints' Day or "eve of all the holy ones' day," is a holiday recognized in Mexico, other Latin American countries, Italy and the Philippines.

All Saints' Day, a Catholic holiday in honor of saints, is often celebrated with the Day of the

Dead, a memorial day that takes place on Nov. 2 in those countries.

In Mexico it is believed that on the Day of the Dead the dead return in spirit to join their families. Altars are set up in many homes and decorated with food and other gifts for the spirits.

During this time, bakeries make special breads in the shape of skulls and skeletons to help celebrate the holiday.

Each part of Mexico celebrates the Day of the Dead differently, but generally people visit grave sites and give offerings such as food and flowers, said Nora Wagner, curator of education at the Mexican Museum in San Francisco.

Last month's earthquakes in Mexico, which killed at least 4,000 people, will probably change this

year's holiday, Wagner said. "I don't know in what way, but I expect it to be more elaborate."

In Italy, the Day of the Dead is not a festivity but a time of sadness, said Livia Bozzini, coordinator of the San Francisco Italian American Museum.

"Day of the Dead is when families go to the graves and mourn," she said. "It is a mourning day."

In the Philippines, however, the holiday is a time of celebration.

"There is hardly mourning except for the recently deceased," said Dennis Normandy, chairman of the Filipinos in America Foundation. "It is a time for gaiety."

In the Philippines, there is much "pomp and circumstance in the church," said Danilo Begonia, SF State associate professor of Asian

American studies. But, he said parties and celebrations have become less frequent because of the country's poor economy.

Chris Aranda, city editor of the Philippine News, a Bay Area Philippine newspaper, remembers participating in a custom in the Philippines that is similar to the trick-or-treat tradition known in the United States.

"We would go from house to house singing sonnets, or songs, and act that we were lost souls in limbo in purgatory, and the only way we could go to heaven would be for the people to give us something," said Aranda.

Aranda said that in the Philippines the children usually receive homemade goods and fruit instead of candy.

couldn't enter heaven because he was a miser. On the other hand, he couldn't get into hell either because of some practical jokes he played on the devil.

When the devil turned Jack away, he threw out a burning coal from hell so Jack could find his way around. Jack put the coal into a turnip he was eating, and it is said that he will walk the earth with his lantern until Judgment Day. It wasn't until later that people discovered that pumpkins were easily

treating is still done, some of the goblins have become victims. "Goodies" are sometimes poisoned or have razor blades in them, and it is questionable how long the tradition of trick-or-treating will last.

Doris Massaro of El Cerrito who wouldn't disclose her age, said she never played any pranks when she was young. "Mainly, I just went to parties," she said.

She did, however, take her sons trick-or-treating when they were young, "and they were in the parades and the whole bit," she said. "But I would never take a small kid trick-or-treating now. It's too dangerous."

Alameda resident Frances Hanks, 60, still goes trick-or-treating with her grandsons. Last year she painted her face white and went out as a mime. She has also dressed up as a clown, a flower pot and the queen of spades.

Although Hanks and her grandsons, ages 3 and 6, still go out, they only visit family and friends for their treats. They usually drive to make their rounds.

Five-year-old Elissa Chin of San Francisco is going to be a clown this year. Elissa will go trick-or-treating, but she is going to her grandmother's neighborhood, where her family knows most of the people.

The future of Halloween is uncertain, but the traditions will probably remain centered around fun. Linus will probably always sit in the pumpkin patch all night, and Charlie Brown will probably always get a rock.

Now, parties and parades keep children out of trouble. Children prance around schoolyards with their costumes and bob for apples at parties. Although trick-or-

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"No. No skeleton costumes." The old standbys sell consistently.

"Witches are always good, every year," said employee Phillip Henderson. Clowns and French maid costumes are also very popular, he said. Gorilla masks are the best sellers at Headlines.

Imagination runs wild. Davy Crockett-style raccoon hats, gold lame turbans, King Tut adornment, coneheads and even a headpiece fashioned with a pile of rubber manure, appropriately called, "The ---head."

What was the most bizarre costume put together?

"Oh, God!!" Henderson exclaimed, rolling his eyes. He recalled a man who bought a short red cape and a red-sequined jock strap with matching bow tie. "And that's all he's wearing," Henderson said, laughing.

Glitter and plumage abound — flamboyant ostrich-feather shoulder wraps, showgirl headdresses with long, flowing plumes and sequined masks adorned with iridescent feathers.

Innocent, erotic, simple or ab-

Halloween traditions—past, present, future

By Karen Wong

With Halloween comes the tradition of small-scale witches, warlocks, cats, ghosts and goblins haunting the streets. Pumpkins smile from doorsteps and candy is given freely. Even watching the Peanuts go trick-or-treating has become a tradition.

Everyone has great fun partaking in these traditions, but not many people know how the traditions began.

The history of Halloween began around 2 B.C. Priests, called druids in ancient Gaul and Britain, held a festival on Nov. 1 to honor their Sun God and Samhain, Lord of the Dead.

The Sun God was thanked for the fall harvest. Samhain, the druids believed, assembled the souls of people who died the previous year on this eve and confined them to animal bodies, in punishment of their sins.

As a sacrifice to Samhain, the druids would put people, usually criminals, into large wicker cages and burn them to death. Human sacrifices were outlawed by the Romans after their conquest of Britain in about 61 A.D.

In 834, Pope Gregory IV established Nov. 1 as All Saints' Day, a holiday to remember the saints of the Catholic Church. The day is often called All Hallows, making Oct. 31 the Eve of All Hallows or Haloween.

Although the occasion was made



into a Christian celebration, the old customs and rites continued. It was believed that Satan and his witches and warlocks came out on Halloween to make mockery of the Christian holiday. Black cats were also feared because many believed witches transformed themselves into cats.

Halloween didn't become a hit in the United States until the 1840s, after the great Irish immigration caused by the potato famine.

The Irish saw Halloween as an occasion to play harmless pranks. They believed "little people" hovered around homes and were especially mischievous on Halloween.

By the late 1800s, however, the pranks were no longer harmless. It was common to find overturned sheds and outhouses, broken windows and other damaged property on All Saints' Day. Law enforcement began to crack down on these pranksters and such occurrences are rare now.

Now, parties and parades keep children out of trouble. Children prance around schoolyards with their costumes and bob for apples at parties. Although trick-or-

carved and that they served as nice lanterns.

Children now dress up as the witches, warlocks and "little people" once believed to haunt the streets. Screaming "trick or treat" is harmless now, but evokes the days when everything was a trick.

In the 1950s, those who didn't get a treat would sometimes write on windows with soap, scatter flour on steps or spread toilet paper through shrubbery.

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Now, parties and par

Apartheid: the gathering storm

Apartheid's history in South Africa

By Patricia McGoldrick

Apartheid became the official policy of the South African government in 1948, but its roots go back almost 300 years.

Apartheid is the name the South African National Party gave its policy of social, economic and political segregation when it came to power in 1948.

Legislation passed by the National Party barred blacks from political participation, restricted them to low paying jobs and forced them to move to the most agriculturally barren parts of the country.

The result has been starvation and impoverishment for black South Africans, said Marcia Keller, SF State philosophy lecturer.

And black families are torn apart by the homelands resettlement policy, she added.

"The majority of women, children and elderly are forced to move to the Bantustans (homelands), the most barren 13 percent of South African land," Keller said.

"They bulldoze down the shantytowns and police escort them out to the Bantustans. They keep (black) men as the primary labor force and (the men) are only allowed to visit (their families) once a month."

Black education is substandard, too, she said.

"Ten times as much tax money is spent on every white child's education as is allotted for each black child," Keller said.

In addition, "routine police brutality is leveled against blacks working for change," Keller said.

"Protesters are randomly shot in the streets, and increasing numbers of political leaders are detained, tortured and beaten to death."

Segregation in southern Africa began in the 17th century when the employees of the Dutch East Indies Co. set up a supply base at the present site of Cape Town.

When they arrived the area was inhabited by three black tribes who had been migrating down from the north for hundreds of years.

The western part was sparsely occupied by a tribe known as the San, who were hunters, and the Khoikhoi, who raised cattle and sheep.

The eastern part was heavily populated by people who spoke Bantu languages. They raised cattle and sheep in addition to growing grain.

Soon after the base was established, the white settlers imported slaves from tropical Africa, later from Southeast Asia, to work on its farms..

The company did not allow any of its employees to leave the base at first, but after a few years they relaxed the rule and even paid the passage of Dutch and other immigrants who wanted to come to South Africa.

In 1657, Dutch settlers went into the countryside looking for land to farm. They were joined later by French Huguenot and German settlers and immigrants. These people became known as Boers, a Dutch word for farmers.

By 1700, whites occupied most of the good farmland around Cape Town. The settlers then moved into drier areas and became sheep and cattle ranchers.

As the white territory expanded, the Khoikhoi and San populations declined. The whites murdered

See Apartheid, page 14.

Merits of divestment disputed

By Gayle Robinson

While blacks in South Africa struggle to abolish apartheid, U.S. corporations, universities and the U.S. government are being pressured by the American public to sell or close their operations in that country.

Apartheid is the system of segregation under which 5 million whites dominate 22 million blacks and deny them their civil rights.

"Divestment (of interests in South Africa) has a number of dimensions to it," said Surendra Mansinghka, SF State professor of accounting and finance. "(In the) short term it will hurt the blacks much more than the whites, but in the long run it will hurt everyone. Then the South African government will be forced to do something about apartheid."

Opponents of divestment are quick to note they find apartheid repugnant and morally wrong, but don't think that pulling money out

of South Africa is the answer.

"We are convinced that we can do more for black South Africans by remaining there and actively lobbying the government to end apartheid and improve the quality of life for black people, their families and their communities," said Barbara Kommer, investor communications manager of Hewlett-Packard. "This is something we couldn't do if we weren't there."

Hewlett-Packard has joined other U.S. firms in South Africa who support and follow the Sullivan Principles developed in 1977 by the Rev. Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia. His proposals call for American companies to desegregate their facilities, establish equitable employment practices, train and promote black supervisors, improve the quality of life outside the workplace for blacks, and actively lobby the South African government to end apartheid. Among the 125 companies that have signed the Sullivan code are such business giants as Exxon, Mobil, IBM, Citicorp and Merck.

Proponents of divestment say that apartheid is evil and that the U.S. should not support such a racist system.

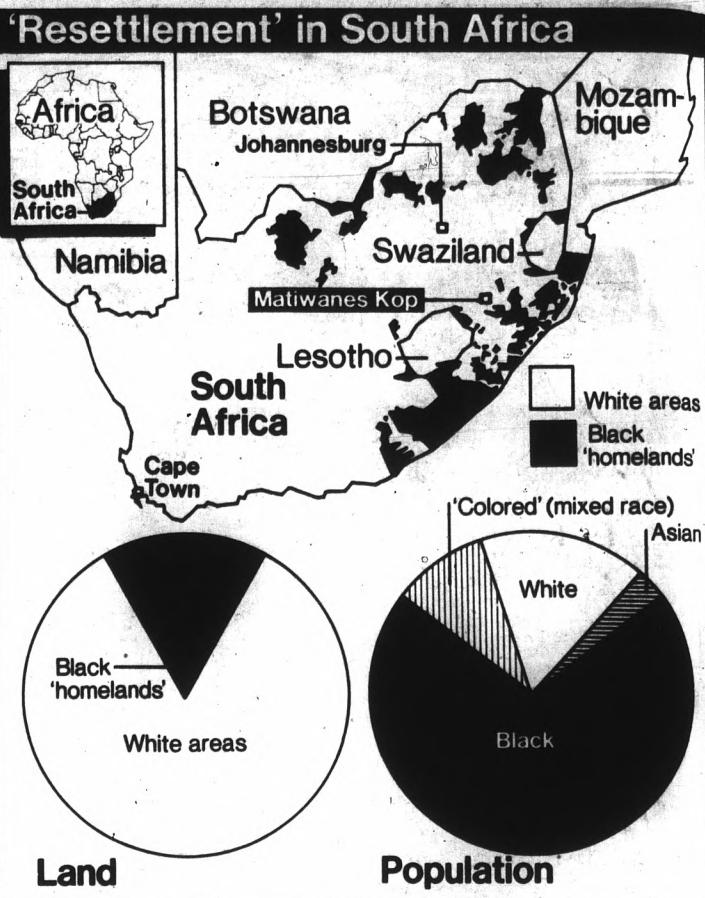
"You can't have bad politics and expect other people to help support you economically," said Julianne Malveaux, former SF State professor of economics and anti-apartheid activist.

Malveaux said divestment has affected South Africa's economy.

"As you can see, companies are now taking a hard look at what's going on over there. Their economy is falling and their currency value has dropped because a lot of major banks are not renewing loans in South Africa."

On August 24, the board of directors of the California State Employee's Association voted to bring pressure on the Public Employee Retirement System not to invest additional funds in companies doing business in South Africa.

"We feel very strongly about our responsibility as to where our money goes," said Gayle Pemberton, president of Hayward State University's chapter of the California State Employee's Association. "We did not want our money to be used



to support racism and brutality."

The retirement system takes a percentage of every state employee's paycheck and invests that money in municipal and government bonds and other investments with fixed percentage rates.

The system now controls \$26 billion. Eight billion of that is invested in common stocks, some of which are invested in South Africa and the 300 companies of the system's portfolio.

Bob Beyers, news director of Stanford University said, "Stanford is actively monitoring companies in South Africa where our money is invested."

Stanford has \$215 million invested in South Africa.

"We do not believe in total divestiture, but we will divest of any of these companies that are supplying goods to the police or the military,"

See Divestment, page 14.

Apartheid legislation

Racial segregation, sanctioned by law, was widely practiced in South Africa before 1948, but the National Party extended the policy through the following legislation:

1949 — Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act. This made marriages between whites and non-whites illegal in South Africa.

1950 — Population Registration Act. This classified people as Bantu (the designation for all black Africans), colored (those of mixed race), white or Asian.

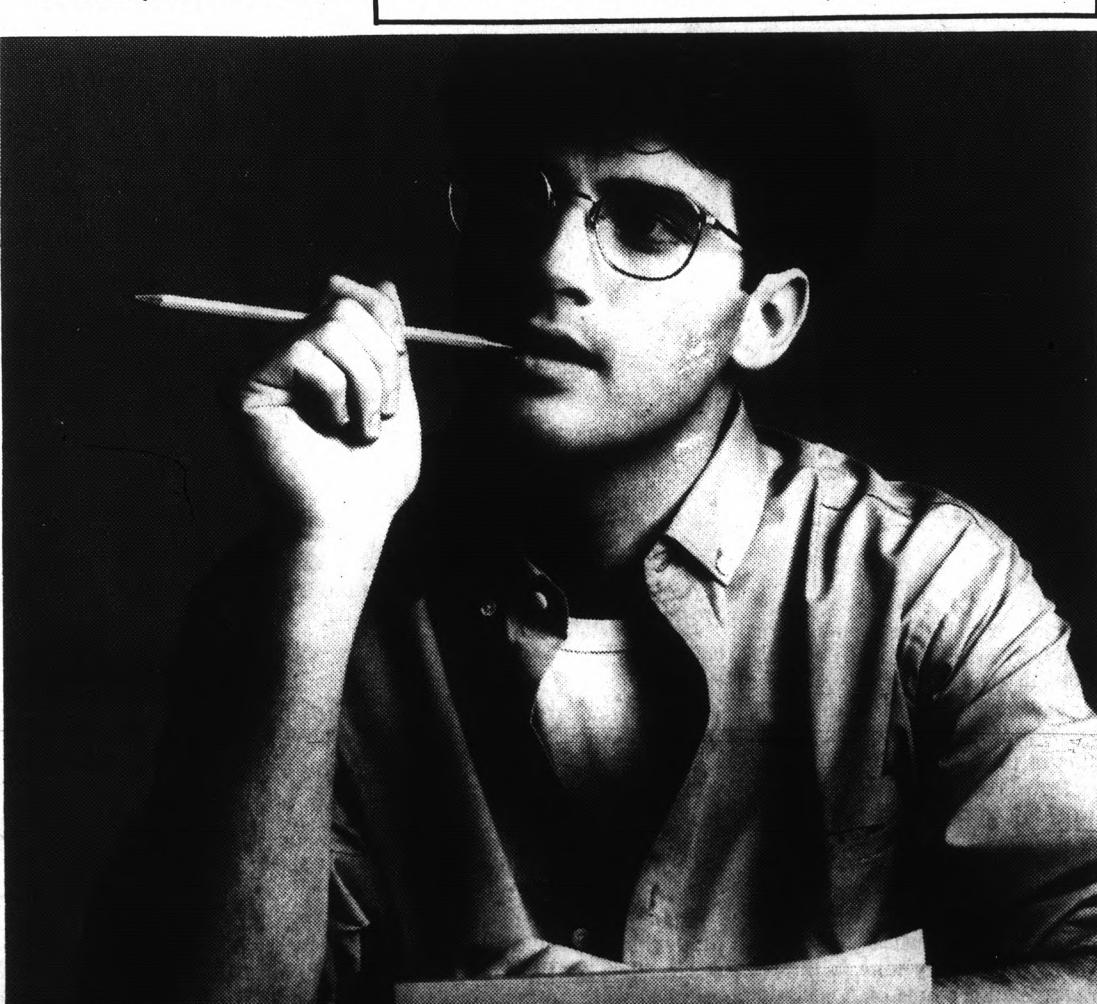
1951 — Group Areas Act. This established residential and business sections in urban areas by race and strengthened existing "pass" laws, which require non-whites to carry documents authorizing their presence in restricted areas.

Other laws passed in 1950 for-

bade most social contacts between the races, authorized segregated public facilities, established separate educational standards, restricted each race to certain types of jobs, curtailed non-white labor unions, and denied non-white participation in the national government.

1959 — Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act. This resulted in the creation of 10 African homelands.

1970 — Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act. This made every black South African, regardless of actual residence, a citizen of one of the homelands, thereby excluding blacks from the South African body politic.



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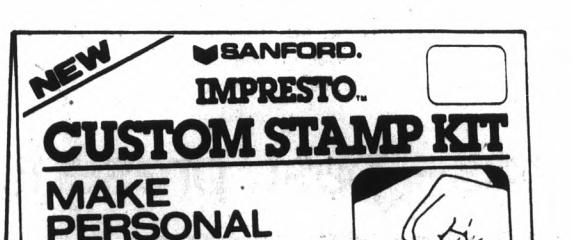


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Arts

(For more Arts, see next pages.)



Hollywood horror

When I was a child I loved scary movies. It didn't take much to make this 9-year-old jump in his seat. I remember having nightmares from the films of William Castle. Although brushed off by critics in the 1960s as a director who relied on gimmicks, Castle was really a showman.

My favorite Castle film was "13 Ghosts" (1960). His gimmick here was what he called "Illusion-O." As patrons entered the theater they were given a viewer with two colored filters. When the ghosts appeared on the screen, members of the audience who were too frightened avoided seeing the ghosts by looking through the blue filters; those brave enough to look through the red filter saw screaming ghosts coming at them.

For his 1959 film "The Tingler,"

he had theater seats wired for mild electric shocks. Later in the film the screen went blank and Vincent Price's voice on the soundtrack said, "Ladies and gentlemen, please do not panic, but scream. Scream for your lives! The Tingler is loose in this theater and if you don't scream it may kill you." Then came the electric shocks. And when the delirium ended, the film resumed. Those were the days.

Although not as spectacular as Castle's presentations, many theaters in the city are featuring good horror double features in celebration of Halloween.

"Fright Night," the best vampire film in over a decade, will be shown tonight only at the Parkside Theater, with John Landis' 1981 hit, "An American Werewolf in London," and at the Royal Theater with "Stephen King's Silver Bullet."

One of the hits of the summer, "Fright Night," is a well-scripted shocker about a teen-age boy (William Ragsdale) who believes his new neighbor (Chris Sarandon) is a vampire. He recruits a former horror film star, nicely played by veteran actor Roddy McDowall, to help him prove his theory. The film entertains and scares without resorting to excessive violence and sex like other horror films in this genre have in recent years.

"Stephen King's Silver Bullet," also at the Empire Theater, could

Roddy McDowall plays a former horror film star in "Fright Night," which will be shown on Halloween night at the Parkside Theater.

have been a good werewolf thriller, but King's screenplay includes too many domestic scenes that slow down the momentum of the main story.

In the small, picturesque town of Tarker's Mill U.S.A., residents are suddenly being decapitated. Confined to a wheelchair, 13-year-old Marty (Corey Haim) discovers that a werewolf is the cause of these murders. His alcoholic Uncle Red (Gary Busey) and his sister Jane (Megan Follows) come to his aid to capture the beast.

Based on an unproduced screenplay by Dylan Thomas, "The Doctor and The Devils," currently at the Galaxy Theater, was inspired by the real-life exploits of 19th-century anatomist Dr. Thomas Rock (Timothy Dalton) who in his quest for scientific truth commissions graverobbers to supply him with bodies. But when the doctor demands fresher bodies, the thieves turn to mass murder.

It is sad how little imagination has gone into this effort. Freddie Francis, who directed classic horror films such as "Dracula Has Risen from the Grave," "Tales from the Crypt" and "Dr. Terror's House of Horrors," makes "The Doctor"



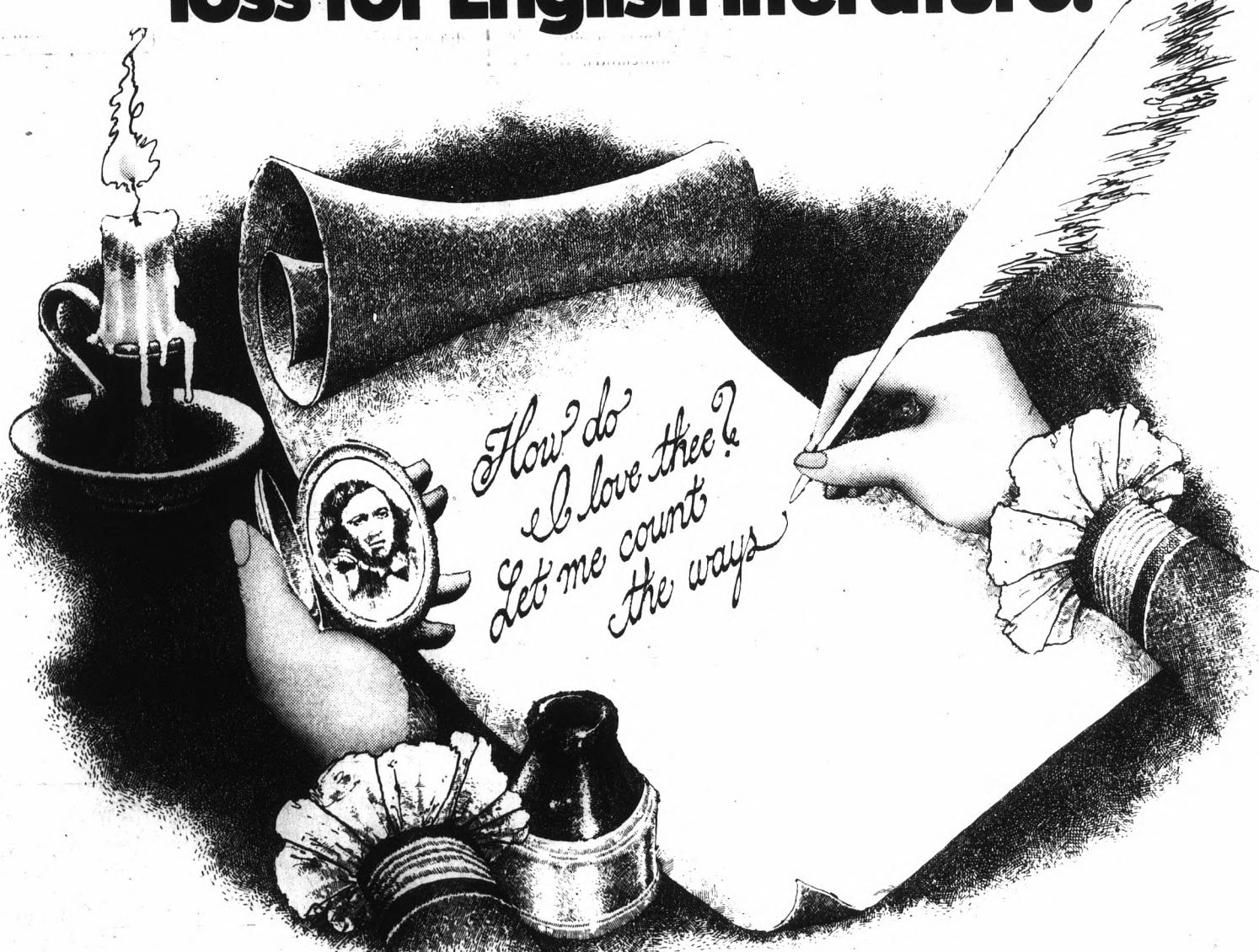
look more like a theater piece than a film. Although the filmmakers did a superb job of re-creating England in the 1830s with its lavish costumes and highly stylized set of a city square, the film was edited so that it provides no suspense. Its horror comes through with a few shocking scenes of gore.

The York Theater presents its

Halloween Special tonight only:

The Roxie Theater is showing two international classics, the British thriller "Dead of Night" with "Diabolique" from France. "Re-Animator" and "Mutilator" are playing at many theaters throughout the Bay Area. If you like being totally grossed out, these crude shockers may be for you. Personally, I wouldn't be caught dead at them.

If Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning had AT&T's 60% and 40% discounts, it would have been a terrible loss for English literature.



And of course, she wouldn't have had to restrict her feelings to a mere sonnet's length, either.

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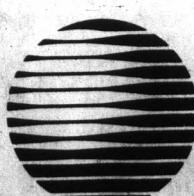
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Arts

'Creature Features' host wasn't a fan of monster movies

What happened to Bob Wilkins?

By Donna Kimura

Even though it has been five years since Bob Wilkins hosted the Bay Area television horror show "Creature Features," people still send him fan mail and stop him in the streets.

Maybe his blond hair and eyeglasses are what people recognize. It could be his serene voice, made famous during his nine years as the "Creature Features" guru.

People used to identify Wilkins by his trademark, the large, smouldering cigar that he lit every Saturday night as he introduced films such as "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" and "Night of the Living Dead," said Wilkins at his advertising agency in Orinda.

"I used to smoke them in public, in a restaurant or somewhere. And for those who did not know who I was, the minute I lit up the cigar, that was it," said Wilkins, who has since quit smoking cigars.

Wilkins began hosting a TV movie program, "The Bob Wilkins Horror Show" in 1967 in Sacramento. A few years later KTVU-Channel 2 asked him to host a similar show in the Bay Area. He went on to do both shows — "The Bob Wilkins Horror Show" for 14 years and "Creature Features" for nine — but admits he was not a fan of the monster movies.

"When I got the show in Sacramento I was extremely nervous and I did two things," said Wilkins. "I got a rocking chair to comfort me a little bit and the cigar, which I thought would look ludicrous on the show." Before Wilkins became a television host, he produced local television commercials in Sacramento.

"The first movie I took home was 'Attack of the Mushroom People,'" said Wilkins, who has shown 800 movies as host. "I had never seen, nor would I pay

money to see, 'Attack of the Mushroom People,' so when I was watching it I said to myself, 'My gosh, this is terrible. This is really crummy.'

"So the first show I came on to do I told the people not to watch it. Also I pulled out the TV Guide and told them what was on the other channels. That sort of honest concept captured the imagination of a lot of people."

"Creature Features" allowed him to meet people he otherwise would not have been able to, such as Ronald Reagan when he was governor of California and actor Boris Karloff.

The disadvantage of hosting "Creature Features" was the invasion of privacy, Wilkins said. Fans would regularly wait for him outside his house.

The personality people saw on television was his own. "I was being myself. I like to make people laugh and I like to make jokes about various situations. I felt I dealt in satire," he said.

After leaving "Creature Features,"



Bob Wilkins has given up the cigars.

writes, "Wilkins appeared on television hosting several programs, including a "Twilight Zone" special and "Into the Valley of the Space Invaders," a 1982 show about the video game industry.

Today, his persona is not as stoic as in his "Creature Features" days; his hair is longer and his glasses are updated.

Now in his forties, Wilkins has returned to advertising. He has traded in the "Creature Features" table, topped with a human skull, for an office desk stacked with files and papers.

"I always wanted to return to advertising," said Wilkins, leaning back in an office swivel chair, his modern day rocker. He left the show because it was getting harder to stay original, he said.

"I was sort of glad that I left when I left because all the blood and guts and gore movies started and I would have found it very difficult to host that," said Wilkins. "The monsters have been replaced by people with warped minds."



Wages of Sin — in their peaked, white faces and black outfits — play "theatrical music."

One band's sin: gothic rock

By Sam Quinones

"**J**'ve been dressing like this for 10 years," says Kathleen Damon. "I don't know why. Something about wearing black makes me feel excited. . . . It's a stunning color."

When she was a teen-ager living in New Mexico, the locals called her the "Lady in Black."

Damon is the leader and vocalist for Wages of Sin and says it is the first gothic rock band in San Francisco.

People in black capes and dresses and with peaked, white faces listen to gothic rock.

"Out of the ashes and rubble of heavy metal, punk rock and new wave," the 25-year-old Damon once wrote, "comes gothic rock."

Several years ago, English bands like Siouxsie and the Banshees and Bau Haus "started the whole mess," adding a slower, dirgelike quality to the punk rock that was then sweeping through

the minds of innocent young teenagers everywhere. Today, San Francisco has five or 10 gothic rock bands.

"Gothic rock is not political music," she explained. "There is plenty of that around. We're more emotion-oriented. . . . A lot of it deals with being afraid of things."

Wages of Sin writes songs about "things everybody can understand," she said.

Masturbation, for example, is not a common gothic theme, but it's something people know about, she said. Damon is working on a revision of a song she wrote a few years back called "Solo Sex."

"If you're going out on the prowl and you just didn't find anything," she said, "at least you got Solo Sex."

Damon formed Wages of Sin — composed of guitarists Keith Dion and Darrel Lecht, bassist Mike McNulty and drummer Marco Villalobos — three months ago after another band she had formed

ed, Shadow Image, broke up. They have been playing the city's club circuit since then.

Some music critics see gothic rock as an empty merchandising ploy, using gimmicks because there is no image.

"This is somewhat theatrical music," said Damon, defending the music. "I make all the guys wear makeup. This is an age of video. Every sense is being approached in this kind of music . . . that's why the coffins on stage, black dress and ashen faces are there) — to totally involve all the senses."

She insists her songwriting and Wages of Sin's music attempt to illuminate human emotions. "A lot of people wander through life with their eyes closed. They don't notice things, they don't see stuff around them. A lot of what I write is because of things that I've noticed, and I perhaps have noticed it in a different light."

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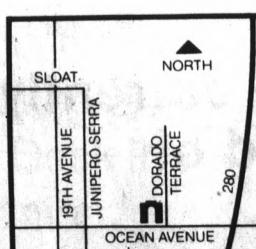
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Sports



A trans-Canada ride is on Brandon Tsukroff's winter agenda. (Photo by Curt Dawson.)

Young man with a mission

By Curt Dawson

Winter semester breaks come and go, but Brandon Tsukroff plans to usher in 1986 with a flourish.

The SF State recreation student will miss the college bowl games because he will bicycle solo across snowbound Canada.

Tsukroff figures the Seattle-to-Boston, 3,500-mile ride will take two months. Though he recently began a search for sponsorship of this first expedition of its kind, Tsukroff will depart Dec. 28 regardless.

"There are so many reasons," he said in explaining his upcoming ride. "I always feel like it's 'Welcome back' when I'm out there," said the 21-year-old bicycle-touring veteran.

"The attraction is that it's a unique experience — it's never been done before, and it's a very conceivable project."

In his brief, impressive information packet, Tsukroff calls his plan "a special challenge that pushes the cutting edge of bicycling in a new direction."

From Vancouver, Tsukroff will ride over the Continental Divide at Kicking Horse Pass, high in the Rocky Mountains, then through Jasper and Alberta, all on the Trans-Canadian Highway.

The route then heads north

through Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Thunder Bay before veering away from the Great Lakes area, with its icy blasts of wind and lousy roads.

The last leg will be Montreal to Boston.

"Anyone can bicycle across the country. Just about everything has been done before; now there are man-made challenges.

"The concentration is phenomenal — winter riding doesn't let you be as casual."

Tsukroff vividly remembers his first cross-country trip, at 17, and his state of mind afterward.

"For two weeks I felt I knew all the answers. I just want that experience again. It will be great to be in the middle of nowhere, out on the Canadian tundra, pulling into the tiniest town."

In the manner of mountain climbers who prefer to climb "clean" without elaborate equipment, he will camp out the whole way, disdaining the comfort of motels each night.

"If you take away the risk, you lose the whole point of it . . . the experience of discovery," he said. "I'm going to enjoy myself as much as I can out there."

In addition to three long-distance bicycle tours, Tsukroff has enough cross-country skiing time to feel comfortable under severe conditions.

One's priorities change on a winter ride.

"It's not whether a paper is due, but do you have enough food," he said with a grin.

His preliminary cost sheet, including bicycle, clothing, winter gear and living expenses, totals \$6,300. "I've got to go with the very best, or my life is in danger."

He said the most important item other than the bike is the aerodynamic fairing.

"It's one of the keystones — keeps the wind off me and makes the bike 20 percent more efficient out in the flats. With a tail wind, it acts like a sail."

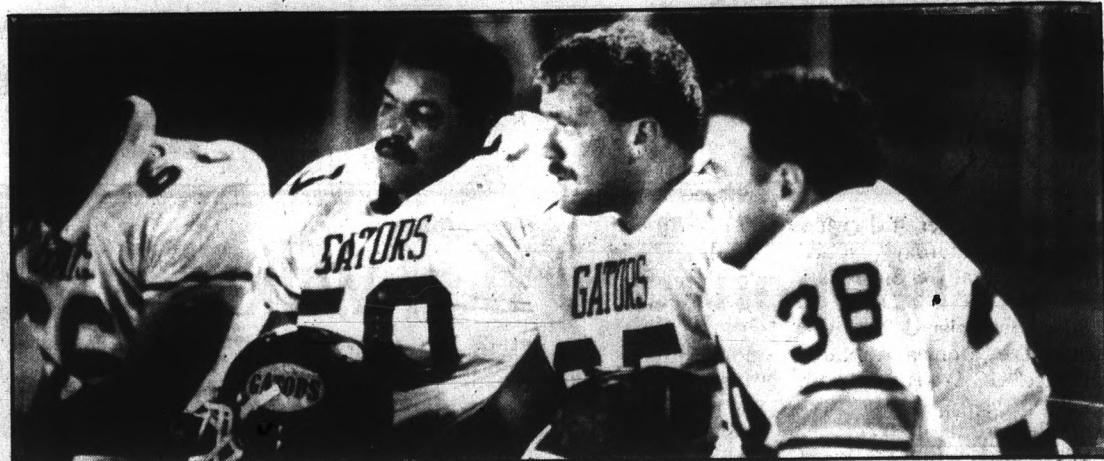
He acknowledges that the initial phase of an expedition is a classic "Catch-22."

"Corporations don't want to sponsor you unless you have publicity, and the media's not interested unless you have sponsorship."

"Expeditions are won and lost at the typewriter."

Three outdoor sports companies have shown interest so far, along with "Bicycling," "Bicycle Rider" and "Outdoors" magazines.

He will maintain a high, safe profile with two mini-strobes. If all goes well, he will be festooned with sponsor decals. A manual version of an Indy car, perhaps.



SF State linemen try to make sense of Saturday's debacle at Davis. (Photo by Davis Associates.)

Davis steamrolls Gators, 65-12

By Dave Rothwell

UC Davis should find another league to pick on.

When a team as good as the Gators gets demolished (by a team which coincidentally has won 15 straight league championships), something is wacky.

The Aggies' 65-12 win in front of 8,350 bored fans again gives Davis the league title. SF State was the only team capable of spoiling Davis' ESPN postseason plans.

"They were physically stronger man-for-man," said Gator head coach Vic Rowen.

"I feel badly," said Aggie head coach Jim Sochor.

"Putting together the sponsorship is the hardest part. Getting out there and doing it is the easy part," he said. His concern about the ride is not the Rocky Mountains, but the open country beyond. "The plains are endless."

If he gets caught in a major snowstorm? "I'll just have to wait until the plows come through. I can go anywhere cars can."

He'll carry two to three days of food at a time, with a total of 45 pounds of gear. On good weather days, he'll ride as far as possible. "There won't be much daylight left — the best cycling will be at 4 a.m. and on."

He is training constantly, though he doesn't believe hundred-mile days are a necessary part of his regimen. "I feel it's a waste of time."

Tsukroff knows there will be naysayers who don't think it's a feasible trip. He dismisses doubts confidently and matter-of-factly.

"You have your motivations, and I have mine."

"I didn't want to see 60 points up there. We just had a magic going tonight," he said. "It was over almost before it started."

It started with Gator Keith Yeager fumbling the opening kickoff. A Davis touch down ensued, and with stranger things happening (blocked punts in the end zone, bad snaps, interception), the score was 28-0 with 7:21 remaining in the first quarter.

Davis receiver Randy Williams broke a UCD reception record with his 43-yard first-quarter touchdown.

He looked like a spastic mental health patient running away from the guys in the white suits on his way to his 21st touchdown.

Davis led 45-12 at the half.

"I thought we were well prepared," said quarterback Rich Strasser. "They are a superior team that took advantage of everything. Overpowering."

A despondent Rowen felt poorly for his quarterback, who before the game led the nation in passing and total offense.

"I feel sorry for Rich. This game took the glow away from what he's done all year," said Rowen.

Strasser was done after the third quarter, going 10 for 30 and 150 yards.

Both teams played their second and third stringers throughout the fourth quarter. When the final gun sounded, the Gators walked away with dignity, but with a 53-point loss.

"We'll never have one worse than this," coach Dirk Koetter told one of his players.

There was never a chance of momentum changing in the game. When the Gator mounted drives and scored, they missed both extra

point attempts. Gator touchdowns came on a one-yard plunge by Robert Haynes after a terrific 80 yard, 17 play drive; and a Strasser to Yeager screen pass covering 58 yards just before the half.

"We can't play that kind of catch-up (down by 33 points at halftime)," said Rowen.

The Gators must look ahead to Saturday, when they entertain Santa Clara (1 p.m. Cox Stadium).

There is still an outside chance the Gators could tie for the league championship if Hayward upsets Davis. However, that game is not for three weeks and the Gators still have NCAC foes Humboldt and Chico to play.

ROUT

SF State	6	6	0	0-12
UC Davis	28	17	14	11-65

UCD- Ford 8 pass from Petersen (Loretto kick)

UCD- Doughty recovered blocked punt in end zone (Loretto kick)

UCD- Williams 43 pass from Petersen (Loretto kick)

UCD- Adkins 7 pass from Petersen (Loretto kick)

SF- Haynes 1 run (kick blocked)

UCD- FG Loretto 46

UCD- Adkins 15 run (Loretto kick)

UCD- Wilkinson 5 run (Loretto kick)

SF- Yeager 54 pass from Strasser (pass failed)

UCD- Williams 19 pass from Petersen (Loretto kick)

UCD- Weatherby 1 run (kick failed)

UCD- Wilkinson 15 run (Loretto kick)

TEAM STATISTICS

	SF	UCD
First downs	16	25
Rushes-yards	29-42	4H-22
Passing yards	176	324
Passes	12-14-1	16-21-1
Punts	3-40.6	1-33.0
Pumbles-lost	4-1	1-0
Penalties-yards	6-66	12-147
Possession time	23:40	16:40

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

RUSHING-- SF, Haynes 9-16, Willoughby 7-13; UCD, Wilkinson 9-59, Carter 4-28, Hodson 6-27.

PASSING-- SF, Petersen 12-14-1, Hill 2-31; UCD, Adkins 15-26, Yeager 2-44, Hill 2-31; Jones 2-21, Childs 2-21; UCD, Williams 5-95, Anberg 1-29, Ford 2-24, Adkins 2-22.

A- 8, 350

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Gator runners' mixed results at NCAC conference finals

By Katharine Murta Adams

One Gator runner fell while another flew at Saturday's NCAC conference finals at Cal State Hayward.

SF State's men placed fifth overall while the women captured fourth place. UC Davis took both top spots.

Two miles into the 10,000-meter race, Mike Levangie of State was in sixth place when he slipped on the wet grass and fell, knocking him out of the race.

"We would have gotten third if Mike hadn't fallen down," said assistant men's coach Matt Vukicevich. Levangie suffered a sprained knee, but he plans to run in the NCAA Regional Meet Nov. 9 at Rocklin.

Head coach Harry Marra is not as hopeful. "My advice is to keep him out of the meet," he said.

Though Levangie was disappointed, Gator Dianne Burger was exhilarated by her performance. She placed fifth in the women's 5,000-meter race at 18:14, and made the All-Conference team.

"The first mile felt so good," Burger said. "I know I did a good

race when I wheeze afterwards," she joked.

Although she and other runners admitted the course was not the best to race on — a combination of slippery grass and pavement shrouded in thick fog — women's coach Mike Orechia was happy. "It was a good job," he said.

"Davis had a real strategy," said Burger. "Some of those Davis girls were holding back and then the coach said 'Go get 'em,' and they took off like race cars."

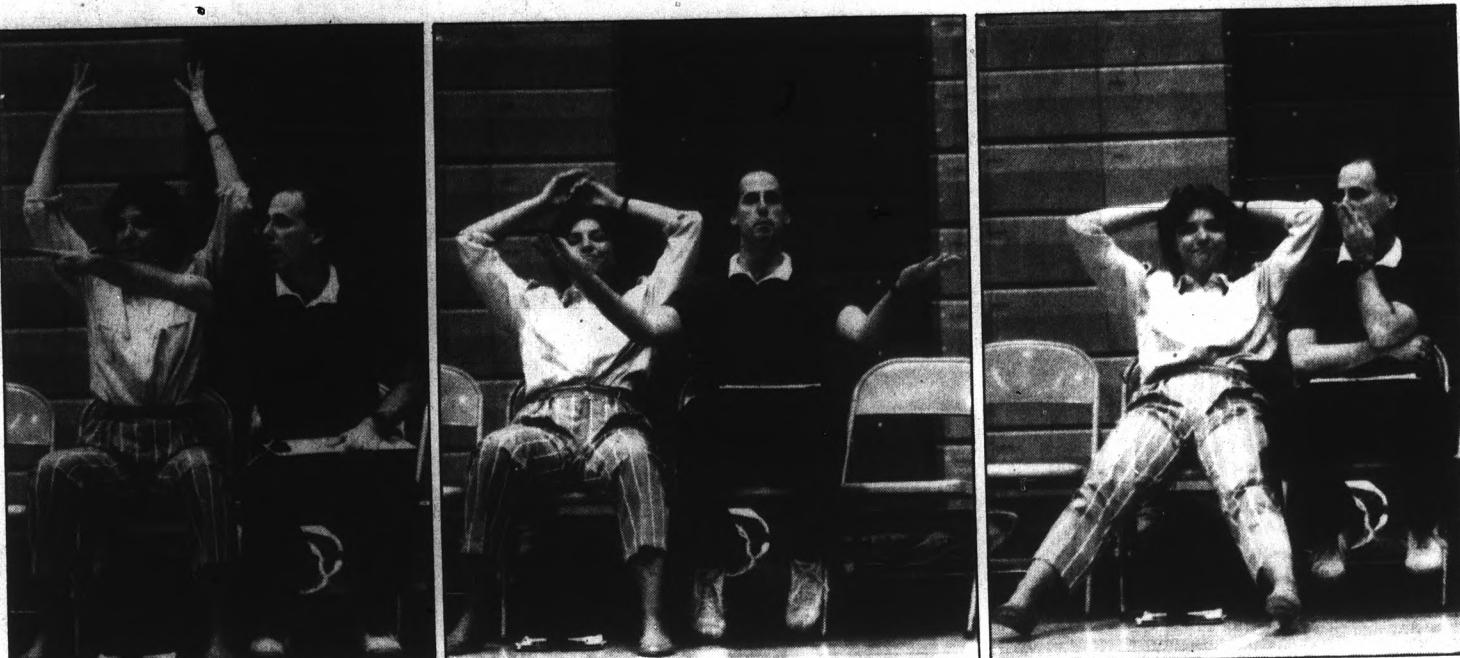
Because the course was relatively flat, said Vukicevich, it was more like a road race than a cross country race.

"We're not considered a road-racing team," he said. "We're a stronger cross country team."

Other SF State results:

Men — Mike McManus, 27:30; Bob Stone, 27:35; Dave Kirk, 28:28; Mike Shindelus, 28:46; Tony Nogueras, 29:11; Matt Keehan, 30:00.

Women: Mary Etta Boitano, 19:12; Colleen LeDrew, 20:11; Mary Ellen Bayardo, 20:26; Jackie Hardman, 21:23; Linda Vateri, 21:26; Andrea Madrigal, 21:40.



Volleyball coaches Kathy Argo and Patrick Daniels during Saturday's match. Then came Sonoma. (Photos by John Howes.)

Spikers protest Sonoma match

The volleyball team's crucial series of three matches ended strangely Tuesday as the Gators filed a protest after losing to league-leading Sonoma State, 3-1 (7-15, 10-15, 15-13, 9-15).

With the score 4-3 Gators in the fourth game, Sonoma used the wrong server for three straight points, called time out, and took two more points with the correct serving player.

Coach Kathy Argo noticed the switch then, and appealed to the net official. He told her that because Sonoma had corrected themselves, the points were valid.

Argo said the official told her "I'm not going to come off the stand to show you the rule," and the scorer would not allow her to

file her protest, though assistant coach Patrick Daniels had pointed out the lack of such a rule in the rulebook.

Sonoma went on to win the game and match after the five-point run. Argo filed her written protest to NCAC Commissioner William Jorgenson Wednesday.

It was a case of over-officiating, Argo said. "He did nothing properly once the service order error was discovered."

The Gators topped UC Davis Friday, but could not come all the way back Saturday after dropping the first two games to Chico State. Humboldt comes to town Saturday and Stanislaus visits on Tuesday, both 7:30 p.m.

Assistant coaches: the paying of dues

By Carlos Ramos

find a job in graphic arts and be a head coach at a high school on the side."

Linenberger, a graduate assistant who also teaches two physical fitness courses, is in his second year as an assistant. He plans to make coaching at the college level a career, and admits frustration towards what he perceives as lack of student support for the soccer program.

"It bugs me at times that soccer has always played second fiddle to football, and that we get very few fans to our games," said Linenberger, 24. "Being from Texas where football is king, I've always wanted to be a part of a soccer community. I'm planning to visit Germany for six months to study their training techniques."

Both soccer teams have struggled this year, and Linenberger said that makes the assistants work harder.

"We're involved in recruiting junior college and high school players. To improve our program means we have to seek the best players," he said.

"In some sports an assistant is just a 'gopher' doing odd-jobs, but for us it's a complete coaching experience, from making out the line-up to recruiting."

Daniels also sees a lack of fan support toward volleyball, but doesn't let it interfere with his coaching ambitions.

"Assistant coaches have to pay their dues," said Deirmendjian, 24, a native of Cyprus. "I've never really worried about not being paid. I know I'm not wasting my time. I would someday like to coach at a high school in my spare time."

All three soccer assistants played for SF State. Deirmendjian and Maruyama, 23, are still attending classes and will graduate in December. Deirmendjian is a finance major; Maruyama's in design and industry.

"My education and career come first," said Maruyama, a first-year assistant and native of Hawaii.

"My goal is to return to Hawaii,

Gators to Japan again



EKIDEN 1985

By Ross Larsen

The next competition for SF State's cross country women is only one ocean away on the streets of Osaka, Japan Nov. 10.

Some 5,200 miles from Cox Stadium, eight Gators will attend the third annual Inter-University Women's EKIDEN, a six-leg near-marathon race featuring runners from around the globe.

"We'll have to shock them," said second-leg runner Jackie Hardman, who will "sprint" a short one-and-a-half miles, "just like the Niners did to the Rams."

Runners Diane Burger, Jackie Hardman, Mary Etta Boitano, Colleen LeDrew, Linda Vateri and Mary Ellen Bayardo will split the 35-kilometer course in Osaka. Andrea Madrigal and Lettie Villacencio will join the team as alternates.

Realistically, the team is shooting for a place in the top ten among the international teams. In 1983 and 1984, State placed 17th in the all-women competition. San Diego State, the other U.S. college competing, won in 1983 and placed fifth last year.

San Francisco and San Diego are represented because both are sister cities of Osaka. Mayor Diane Feinstein chose SF State over other Bay Area colleges to represent the city.

The event is largely sponsored by Japan's Asahi Broadcasting Company, whose invitation says, "We want to encourage a new generation of women's athletics." Hang Ten and Karen Alexander Clothing are

also sponsoring the team with clothes and equipment.

Coach Mike Orechia said that he expects fierce competition from the teams from Italy, USSR, England, Australia, China, South Korea and Brazil as well as Japan.

Diane Burger, who is expected to run a very competitive 3.9-mile first leg, said that size and physique will give the SF State women an advantage over the highly-trained Japanese and South Korean teams.

The team will leave Tuesday and work out in Osaka for a couple of days before the opening ceremonies on Nov. 9. The race will take place the next day. Prizes for the best times in individual legs will be given out as well as awards for the best overall time.

Then the fun begins.

After the competition, the runners will attend a formal closing ceremony with U.N.-style translating headphones for foreign speeches. This will be followed by a not-so-formal dance party that evening.

On Nov. 11, the runners will be given a tour around the Osaka area by a translator/guide.

The team returns home on Nov. 12.

They are paying for the trip with two weeks of extra workouts. Coach Orechia says that the team will stick to their usual training program, but will push a little harder.

"To make the extra effort," he told the runners, "we have to get past the comfort zone and accept the extra pain."

Kickers blank Hornets

The women's soccer team continued their strong play by defeating Sacramento State Tuesday, 2-0. Another fine performance by the men's team went for naught as Sacramento edged them, 2-1.

The women have still struggled for goals, said coach Jack Hyde, but the defense has been wearing down opponents consistently. SF State is now 7-5-3.

Goalkeeper Lisa Hadley registered her fifth shutout of the season, tying the SF State record set by Brenan Guyol in 1982.

"She was very aggressive yesterday," said sophomore Kitty Reese.

After a scoreless first half, Millie Dydasco booted the Gators' first goal off an assist by Nicole Bowler. Terry Lynn McDonald, who played tough throughout, punched in the second goal with a Dydasco assist.

Hyde said the defense — Nancy McGovern, Randy Randolph, Kathleen McIntire, Nancy Steeman and Leonora Kent — was effective game-long.

The Gator women traveled to UC Davis Saturday and played to a 1-1 tie.

For the men it was another one-goal loss, but Hyde said the team has played strong over the last few weeks.

Sacramento scored at the 35-minute mark of the first half, but sophomore John Flannery from Sacred Heart H.S. tied it up at 37:00 with a precise head shot.

Sacramento had a chance to go ahead early in the second half on a penalty shot, but goalkeeper Gogi Johl "did a very good psyche job," said Hyde.

Johl delayed the shot slightly, paced back and forth, talked loudly to himself and feigned disinterest in the whole affair before dashing back into the goalmouth. The Hornet shot wasn't even close.

Sacramento scored the final goal at the 68-minute mark on a scramble goal, said Hyde, and the Gators had a few chances in the closing minutes with balls coming across the box to no avail.

The men also fell to UC Davis Saturday, 2-0, and are now 3-14. Chico State and UC Davis share the NCAC lead, while Hayward's women top the conference. Both Gator squads travel to Chico State Sunday, and the women play host to University of San Francisco on Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.

By Curt Dawson

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History —

Continued from page 8

Khoikhoi, whom they called Hottentots, and San, whom they called Bushmen. Many others died of smallpox. Most survivors became servants of the whites.

More African slaves were brought to the Cape. By 1798, slaves would outnumber all others, black and white.

According to Richard Hull, author of "Southern Africa, Civilizations in Turmoil," official discrimination and racial prejudice against all non-whites grew as the slave population increased.

In 1685, the company barred marriage between whites and blacks. Interracial marriage was common, according to Hull, who said that out of this racial mixing among Europeans, Asians, African slaves and Khoikhoi emerged on entirely new people called the Cape Coloreds.

Shades of a pass system appeared in 1708 when the company required that any slave on a long-distance errand carry a letter indicating date of departure, destination and his or her master's name.

By 1714, slaves were forbidden to travel together in groups of three or more and were not permitted in the streets after 10 p.m.

In 1814, Britain acquired the Cape Colony from the Dutch. As the British fought the Boers in a series of battles over gold and diamond deposits and Boer independence, the blacks came under English rule.

Some groups, especially the Zulu, resisted. In 1879, the British defeated the Zulu kingdom. By 1899, all black Africans had lost their independence.

In 1910, the Union of South Africa, a self-governing country within the British Empire, was formed. The country's constitution gave whites almost complete power.

South Africa fought beside the Allies in both world wars. Repeated Afrikaner (as the Boers had come to be known) demands for independence resulted in Britain granting South Africa full independence as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations in 1931. In 1948, the National Party, a strong supporter of Afrikaner nationalism came to power, and instituted the policy of apartheid.

The system was criticized by other nations, and in 1961, South Africa withdrew from the British Commonwealth.

Divestment

Continued from page 8

said Beyers.

South Africa represents one percent or less of Stanford's total investments, Beyers said. "If we had across-the-board divestment, the university would lose several million dollars," he said.

Willia Gray, associate professor of social work education at SF State, said she would like to see more companies fight apartheid through divestment.

"Total divestment is something a lot of people don't like to talk about because corporate America will stand to lose a lot of money if it opts for total divestment," said Gray.

"You have to ask yourself how much revenue a company is bringing in (from South African investments). Even if it is one percent of their total revenue, how much does that equal? Companies have been making a profit on slave labor."

Women's groups

The SF State Women's Center is forming the following support groups:

- Re-Entry Women
- Single Parents (men welcome)
- Third World Women/Women of Color
- Sexual Violence Survivors
- Divorce/Break-up
- Lesbian

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Bingham's trial merits world-wide attention, said Angela Davis. [Photo by Catharine Krueger.]

Davis backs radical lawyer

By Glenda Smith

SF State Professor Angela Davis spoke Sunday supporting Bay Area attorney Stephen Bingham, charged with the 1971 murders of five people in an alleged San Quentin State Penitentiary escape attempt.

Tell 150 people at the Berkeley fund-raiser, "Each and every one of you should ask yourselves what has to be done to see that the State of California does not get its way in this case."

Bingham, who also spoke at the benefit, emerged July 9, 1984, to face conspiracy and murder charges after almost 13 years in hiding.

Bingham is accused of smuggling a gun into San Quentin to aid Black Panther leader George Jackson in the escape attempt. Bingham denies the charges.

During the alleged escape attempt, three prison guards and three inmates were killed, including Jackson, who was shot by a guard.

Six convicts, known as the San

Quentin Six, were indicted with Bingham for the five murders. Of the six, three were acquitted, two were found guilty of assault, and one was convicted of two murders and is now appealing.

Bingham's trial will be held in January at the Marin County Superior Court.

Davis encouraged the audience to fill the courtroom every day, make posters, wear buttons and protest outside to bring to Bingham's trial the worldwide attention her trial received.

Davis was acquitted in 1972 of murder, conspiracy and kidnapping charges connected with an earlier attempt to free Jackson.

"We are encouraged to forget what happened 400 years ago, 200 years ago, 10 years ago," she said. "But the present contains seeds of the past."

"We need to unite our forces. The entire progressive movement

should support Bingham's case."

Bingham, 43, took the stage after Davis. The gray-haired attorney said, "The state has made me a symbol and I can't do anything about it." He said the state and prison authorities resent his efforts and those of other progressive lawyers to reform the prison system and want to use his case to discourage others from participating in such attempts. Bingham has said he fled because he was convinced he could not get a fair trial. He said he returned because "this is my place. This is where I want to struggle."

His flight is the major issue the prosecution holds against him, he said. "In California, there is an inference of guilt when somebody disappears."

"If you care anything about where the prison system is today, if you care anything about the role progressive lawyers have played in the movement, you have to help me," he said.

No dough for the College Bowl

By Donna Kimura

Throughout the years, battles to test academic knowledge and little-known facts have been won by SF State's college bowl teams, but this year's team lost in a fight for funding.

College bowl, an intercollegiate question-and-answer game similar to Jeopardy and Trivial Pursuit, had been funded by the Student Union. But cuts in this year's Student Union budget forced officials to stop funding the team.

Gary Joseph, English department lecturer and the team's faculty adviser said the team will not be supported any more because the game costs too much and only a few students can participate. There are four to six players to a team.

Jack Adams, assistant director of the Student Union, said the Student Union has paid almost \$8,000 a

year for the team's expenses such as tournament fees and travel costs.

"The original intent of the program was to promote the Student Union," said Al Paparelli, managing director of the Student Union. Paparelli said that, with only a few hundred people interested, college bowl does not have a large following.

SF State has had a college bowl team for the last eight years. Joseph said college bowl and the debating team are the only competitive activities on campus that are not physical contests.

In 1979, SF State was a quarter-finalist in the national college bowl competition. In 1981, the team won the regional finals against UC Berkeley, Stanford and other universities in the state, as well as teams from Nevada and Hawaii. Last year, the team finished first

among California State Universities.

"We're a perennial power in the West," said Joseph.

To keep this tradition alive, members of college bowl formed a club, hoping to receive Associated Students funding. Campus organizations recognized by the Student Activities office are eligible to apply for AS funds.

Margaret Valencia, AS Finance Committee chair, said the club was not funded this year because it failed to properly complete an application form.

Joseph said other possibilities for funding would be to find a department on campus to sponsor the team and organize fund-raisers.

"I think we can at least have a small intramural event," said Joseph. "As to whether or not we can go to the regionals, it is 50-50."

Loans

Continued from page 1

are used by SF State students.

She said she does not know how many of those lenders would refuse to loan students money if the special allowance is reduced by the Reagan administration.

She did predict, however, that students who have already received a loan from a lender who then declines to award any more GSLs, could end up paying more money for any additional loans they receive.

According to Quinn, \$5,000 worth of student loans from a single lender would cost the student

\$60.66 per month interest, while borrowing the same amount from two lenders could cost \$101.38 per month.

The maximum amount graduate students may borrow per year is \$5,000, said Quinn, and undergraduate students can borrow up to \$2,500 annually under the GSL program.

Quinn said \$5,643,576 of GSLs have been disbursed this year to 1,968 SF State students, and 897 student loan applications are being processed.

The Gramm-Rudman bill would also give the president additional powers to reduce social spending in order to reduce the federal deficit.

SF State to hold conference on teacher education

A conference titled "Teacher Education: An Opportunity and Challenge to the University" will be held Friday, Nov. 1 in Knuth Hall, Creative Arts building from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Lee Schulman, professor of education and psychology at Stanford University, will be speaking on "The Knowledge Base of Teaching."

The conference is open to all members of the campus community and is sponsored by the All-University Teacher Education Committee.

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Costumes —

Continued from page 7

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Faculty reception

The SF State men's basketball program invites faculty to a reception Nov. 7 from 4 - 5:30 p.m. in the Pyramid II room of the Student Union to kick off its 1985-86 season. In addition, the 5:30 p.m. basketball practice will be open to the public.

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For more information please contact:

Becky Haebler, Coordinator, Math Skills Project, Lib. 437

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Peron

Continued from page 1.

died from smoking pot.

Peron also urged students to oppose Proposition C, which would make more money available to enforce narcotics laws. Peron said the money is used by narcotics officers to purchase illegal drugs for which they are later reimbursed after each case.

"Since 1971, the narcotics have received \$50,000 a year for drug buying," he said. "But they get the money back after each bust, so they should have about \$750,000 by now. What happens to all the money?"

Peron said that the larger issue of eroding civil liberties is at stake with "Ronbo" (President Reagan) and "Deukreagan" (Governor Deukmejian) declaring "a war on drugs."

He said that "intimidating" urine tests, which only detect marijuana, are gaining wider acceptance at corporations and government organizations.

"Your piss makes you a bad person," he said.

Peron also spoke against the "military tactics" the state and federal governments are using to bust pot growers in California.

"Is this a war on drugs," he asked, "or a war on people who they don't like?"

During the late '60s and '70s, Peron, 39, a slight and energetic man who no longer looks like a Haight-Ashbury refugee, established himself as one of San Francisco's marijuana kingpins.

In the early '70s, he established the "big top pot supermarket," which, he said, offered 15 different kinds of pot and catered to 300 to 400 people a day.

"Three scales, no waiting," he said.

Peron has been arrested 15 times



No one ever died from smoking it, said pot advocate Dennis Peron. (Photo by Mary Glass.)

for marijuana possession and sales in San Francisco. He has received several jail sentences and been shot in the leg by a "narc."

"I'm still part bionic," he said. "I have a metal rod in my leg from when I was shot."

Although he no longer deals pot, Peron continues to fight for its legalization.

Peron has brought the marijuana issue into San Francisco politics several times in the last 15 years. In 1978, he sponsored the successful Proposition W, which demanded the district attorney and San Francisco police stop arresting people for possession and cultivation of marijuana.

The district attorney refused to follow the will of the people," he said. "They ignored the proposition."

Peron said that San Francisco city support for legalized pot died with the assassination of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk.

"Suddenly, all my friends were gone."

Peron ran for Harvey Milk's supervisor spot on a pro-marijuana

platform, but he was defeated. Marijuana proponents had had sporadic success in relaxing pot laws nationwide.

A bill sponsored by then State Senator George Moscone, which was made law in 1973, decriminalized possession of under one ounce of marijuana. People arrested for less than an ounce of pot receive only a \$100 fine or a citation similar to a traffic ticket. Cultivation and sales of marijuana still remain felonies and carry larger fines and jail sentences.

In 1972, Proposition 19, which called for legislation of marijuana, failed narrowly in the popular vote. Such a bill was passed in Alaska in 1975. Oregon has a similar bill on its November 1986 ballot. Peron said polls show that the Oregon bill has a good chance of passing.

Peron disagreed with marijuana opponents who have claimed that legalized pot would be more available to young people.

"Anyone who wants pot now can get it," he said. "Legalization will make pot easier to regulate and it will take away the mystique of doing an illegal drug."

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SF State prof prepares 'mega' time capsules

By Ross Larsen
By Paul Wolf

Eighteen years of pot smoking, one gunshot wound and 15 busts for possession and sales of marijuana have given Dennis Peron a lot of war stories to tell.

Speaking before a full house at the Barbary Coast yesterday, Peron, who once ran a "pot supermarket," amused the audience with a few smoke-laden "bust" tales, and his battles with the law.

Peron talked about the time he called the cops on the cops. Several narcotics officers came to Peron's door demanding to search the house for evidence of pot sales. Since they had no warrant he refused to let the "narcos" in.

"I called up the police department and said that there were a bunch of thugs with guns on my front lawn. In a few minutes there were blue coats (uniformed police officers) everywhere yelling 'freeze!' They refused to let the narcotics enter my house because the blueshirts had to uphold the law."

"But the narcotics came back a few hours later and stormed the place when I let someone out."

"Of course we had gotten rid of the stuff by then," Peron said to audience laughter, "but they busted me for one roach."

Peron said a judge threw the conviction out saying, "You can't be sitting around eating a ham sandwich and decide you're going to bust Dennis Peron."

Peron also told a less amusing story about the time he was shot by a narcotics officer.

"When I saw the gun, I thought someone was trying to rip me off so I grabbed a big Alhambra water bottle and said, 'Don't mess with me.' I knew I wouldn't really hit him with it because I am non-violent. I never strike the first blow, and he shot me."

"I could tell he was surprised when he realized that he had shot an unarmed man. Then he must have realized that I was the only witness and he shot at me once again. I felt the bullet whiz by my head."

"I'm still part bionic," he said. "There's still a big piece of metal in my leg. That's the kind of people we are dealing with."

will be vandalized.

A desert is the best place for a time capsule because it prevents mold, rot and rust of the collection, he said.

"In 1966, with the help of the Kern County Antelope Valley Historical Society, Tomlinson built a 10,000-cubic-foot time capsule in a mine tunnel in the Mojave desert. It is in 'The Guinness Book of World Records' as the largest time capsule, Tomlinson said. It consists of several unopened boxes.

"People sent us things, and we just put them in and sealed them," Tomlinson said.

This time, with the help of landowners between Los Banos and Coalinga, Tomlinson wants to deposit the individual capsules in suitable areas.

An alternative site has been chosen in Nevada, where he and his wife own 40 acres. Tomlinson said he doesn't want to make the location public to prevent vandalism. But, he added, some of the time capsules will be easier to find than others.

"Some of them could be put on the surface of a desert, covered over with concrete and 'soilcrete' to make it look like a dirt hill. Anyone with a metal detector could find out that there's metal in there and tear it apart," he said.

"I would start opening them in about 50 years, and have them opened, let's say, every 50 years until they're exhausted."

Teller

Continued from page 1.

discussion was friendly, then it became heated.

Some members of the audience applauded Pauline Gagnon, a physics student, when she told Teller she thought his attitude created Soviet aggression.

At one point, as Teller denied the likelihood of nuclear winter, Posin interrupted with his own view.

Teller said coolly, "I will talk softly and if anybody interrupts me that will be the end of my talk." No one else interrupted.

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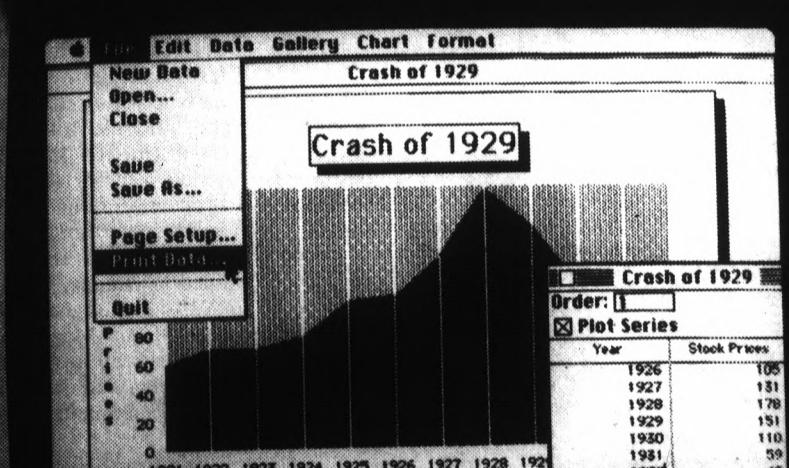
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Backwords

Blacks, whites & Bay blues



Sonny Rhodes, a Texan who followed the blues trail to California in the 1960s, typifies the distinctive Bay Area blues sound.

Photo by Joe Wolek

By Richard Kanes

The street has seen better days. It's a long, wide street of old cars and weathered buildings. Prosperity is just around some other corner: this is inner Oakland.

But just off MacArthur Boulevard, halfway down Martin Luther King Jr. Way, is a place where an inner pulse throbs amid the faded paint and barred windows of the neighborhood.

The pulse is music — the blues. The place is Eli's Mile High Club.

Photos old and new line Eli's walls: blues history in figures such as B.B. King, Muddy Waters, John Lee Hooker.

But the blues isn't just on the walls. It's in the air, mixing with cigarette smoke and the scent of Southern cooking. It's in the crowd: an old white-bearded man, wearing sunglasses and a white captain's hat, dances with a woman half his age. College kids dance in front of tables claimed by middle-aged women, while a little boy in a plaid shirt runs around.

Tonight, Sonny Rhodes and the Texas Twisters are laying down the blues. Sonny — wearing a three-piece suit and a blue turban fastened with a gold star — pulls full, wrenching notes from his electric guitar.

From the stage, a low podium, Sonny says: "Sonny Rhodes — just blues. You got that definitely comin', brother."

Couples are dancing past Sonny's wife, who is sitting at a small round table at the front. She's selling copies of his latest album.

"The blues scene is more active than it has been in years," said Troyce Key, owner of Eli's and a blues guitarist.

"I get locals, blacks, I get 'em from kids on up to people in their eighties," he continued in a deep Louisiana drawl.

Things haven't always been

this good.

The local blues scene, except for a brief revival during San Francisco's musical-cultural explosion in the 1960s, slumbered until a relatively recent upsurge in popularity.

The Bay Area blues tradition goes back to World War II, when Richmond and Hunters Point were booming ports, when blues clubs lined The City's Third Street like lampposts on a boulevard. Since that era, the blues' popularity has flickered like an old marquee light, lacking that solid community base it once enjoyed.

But today, the marquee is bright. The blues scene has been given a new vigor as a growing audience — including many whites — flock to clubs like Eli's.

"In my shows, it's becoming more and more blacks and whites coming together, blacks and whites enjoying themselves," said Maxine Howard, a local blues singer. "There was a time when you couldn't even go into East Oakland."

The Bay Area exemplifies what the blues is today: reaching an ever-broadening audience while holding onto dignified roots in America's past.

Born out of the work songs of black slaves, incorporating the tonal structures of Protestant hymns and charged with the emotion of gospel music, the blues is living American history.

The blues stands like a placard marking great migrations that shaped America. Beginning in 1917, with the nation's entry into World War I, hundreds of thousands of blacks seeking work left the Mississippi Delta for points north. The Delta blues they transplanted took root in Chicago, becoming a mature urban style in its own right. Such artists as Muddy Waters and Howlin' Wolf typified the Chicago sound.

Similarly, a jazz and boogie-based Texas-Louisiana sound

was moving west. The high-water mark of these migrations was the World War II era; in California, the number of blacks grew from 80,000 in 1930 to 460,000 by 1950.

The wartime shipyards of Richmond and Hunters Point and the growing cities of the Bay Area beckoned. As the local black population coalesced, the jazzy Texas-Louisiana sound became a fixture in local nightclubs and honky-tonks. According to Tom Mazzolini, promoter of the San Francisco Blues Festival and a blues historian, a rural variety of this sound was based in Richmond, Oakland and San Francisco clubs featured a slicker sound that developed as the boogie-based music was tempered with the musical and social input of the big city.

Musicians such as L.C. "Good Rockin'" Robinson and Ivory Joe Hunter, along with later transplant Sonny Rhodes, a Texan who followed the blues trail to California in the 1960s, typify the distinctive Bay Area blues sound. But for all the talent and supportive audiences in the boom years during and after World War II, things were destined to change.

"It all changed in the 1950s and 1960s," Mazzolini said.

"Gentrification forced out a lot of blacks, and San Francisco disintegrated completely."

San Francisco changed in two ways that boded ill for the blues. On one hand, property values went up and families began to be squeezed out. On the other hand, once-vibrant districts such as the Fillmore slid into disrepair and crime as the wartime boom town economics faded away for low-income, blue-collar workers. Ill-planned efforts to help, such as the hulking housing projects that soon loomed over the old neighborhoods, merely hastened the demise of a community and its music.

But, according to Mazzolini, "Oakland could support an in-

digenous club scene better, and it hung on."

Meanwhile, musical conditions were changing as well. Rhythm and blues, and soul music were growing in popularity, while interest in and vital airplay of, the blues waned.

"Blues faded away (for blacks) by the 1960s," said Chris Strachwitz, head of Arhoolie Records, an East Bay label specializing in folk music and blues. Black radio, he said, was merely reflecting the tastes of its listeners and "was never big on blues after the 1950s."

The postwar boom was over. America was moving forward and the blues wasn't coming along for the ride.

San Francisco of the 1960s is best remembered by many for its music, which pushed rock in new directions. The exploratory music scene of the times allowed the blues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity with growing white rock music audiences.

"It was an upshot of the folk music boom of the 1950s," said Mark Naftalin, who, as keyboard player for the Butterfield Blues Band, was in the vanguard of the white blues movement. "The social consciousness at that time was such that the blues was embraced," he said.

The "British invasion" of such blues-conscious rockers as the Rolling Stones, Cream and the Bluesbreakers was also instrumental in sparking popular interest in rock music's blues roots.

White musicians such as Naftalin, Michael Bloomfield, Elvin Bishop and Charlie Musselwhite moved to San Francisco from Chicago in the 1960s, bringing with them their own taste for the blues. The guttural Chicago sound soon became an important aspect of the local music scene. Famous concert halls such as the Avalon Ballroom and Fillmore West booked big-name Chicago blues artists, including Muddy Waters and Howlin' Wolf.

"The Chicago sound had intense guitars and searing harmonicas that appealed to a rock audience," said Lee Hildebrand, local music writer and blues musician.

However, the jazzier indigenous West Coast sound still holding on in East Bay clubs wasn't popular with the predominantly white San Francisco crowd, he said, and the musicians playing in that style didn't share in San Francisco's blossoming fancy for the blues.

According to Mazzolini, there

just wasn't any interaction between Bay Area old-timers and the Chicago-school newcomers.

"Naftalin and his compatriots didn't know that blues musicians like L.C. "Good Rockin'" Robinson, Sugar Pie DeSanto and Cool Papa were living in Oakland," he said.

Mike Henderson, a local guitarist who played East Bay clubs in the 1960s agreed: "The people who were carrying on the tradition didn't have much work."

Inevitably, the lights began to go out in San Francisco's psychedelic-era clubs as the decade ended, and the infatuation with the blues dimmed with them.

"Things became serious," Mazzolini said. "Music became big business and there was a shift away from the blues toward heavy rock. By the early 1970s, it was extremely difficult to find a show with a blues act featured."

The Bay Area's first blues revival had ended.

In September, 13,000 people crowded Fort Mason's Great Meadow for two days of blues music. They came to the 13th annual San Francisco Blues Festival, Tom Mazzolini's brain child.

The festival is the nation's oldest such event and reflects the state of the blues today. People are flocking in droves to hear this once-specialized ethnic music. There is a new Bay Area blues renaissance today, taking up where the psychedelic era left off. . . . "Things didn't really come together until the 1970s," Henderson said. "The scene really began to blossom when Tom Mazzolini put on his first blues festival. You could feel the music in the air — people realized the area had a soul."

Chicago-born Mazzolini has been following the blues since the 1960s when the folk music movement piqued his interest in traditional music forms. Mazzolini was a student at SF State at the time.

He began staging free weekly blues shows with money from the Neighborhood Arts Program, an arm of the San Francisco Arts Commission. Inspired by the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Blues Festival, which appeared in the early 1970s and focused on regional artists, Mazzolini approached the Neighborhood Arts Program in 1973 with a proposal for a local blues festival. He

received \$500.

The first San Francisco Blues Festival was held for two nights, free of charge, in the University of California Extension Hall in San Francisco. About 1,800 people crowded into the auditorium to hear the area's long-dormant blues artists.

"We brought out everyone who played the blues around here," Mazzolini said. "I realized there was an indigenous blues scene."

The festival has grown larger each year. In 1974, the festival was moved outdoors to accommodate growing crowds. In 1980, the Neighborhood Arts program dropped its sponsorship because of budget cuts. Since then, companies such as Anheuser-Busch have made up the difference.

Although many Bay Area blues musicians, both indigenous and Chicago expatriots, have played the festival, an increasing number of nationally renowned artists have been featured. And although such black greats as Albert King, B.B. King and Big Mama Thornton have appeared, giving the festival a sense of tradition on a national scale, such white blues-rockers as Stevie Ray Vaughan, The Fabulous Thunderbirds and the Mighty Flyers have also played.

"I decided I wanted to try other things," Mazzolini said.

Ultimately, the newer, commercial big names at the festival merely reflect the direction the blues is moving in — salability to the audience that will keep it alive. However, this trend also pumps vitality back into traditional blues, as old and new are tied at the roots. Crowds fill local clubs such as Eli's, The Saloon, Larry Blake's and the Deluxe Inn, listening to artists who will probably never make an album for a major Los Angeles company.

"There's a new mass audience, predominantly white," Naftalin said. "That's where the music's been marketed."

"This has been true since the 1960s. Groups like Butterfield and the Rolling Stones turned a whole largely white group onto the blues."

Guitarist Henderson agreed: "It's good because the blues needed a shot of adrenaline; it needed white people."

Perhaps Henderson summed up the local blues scene best when he said, "You get Chinese, Japanese, black and white. You see just about every race represented. There's nothing like playing in San Francisco."



The late L.C. Good Rockin' Robinson (center) at the Slim Jenkins Club in Oakland during the mid-1950s.

Photo courtesy of Tom Mazzolini